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AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

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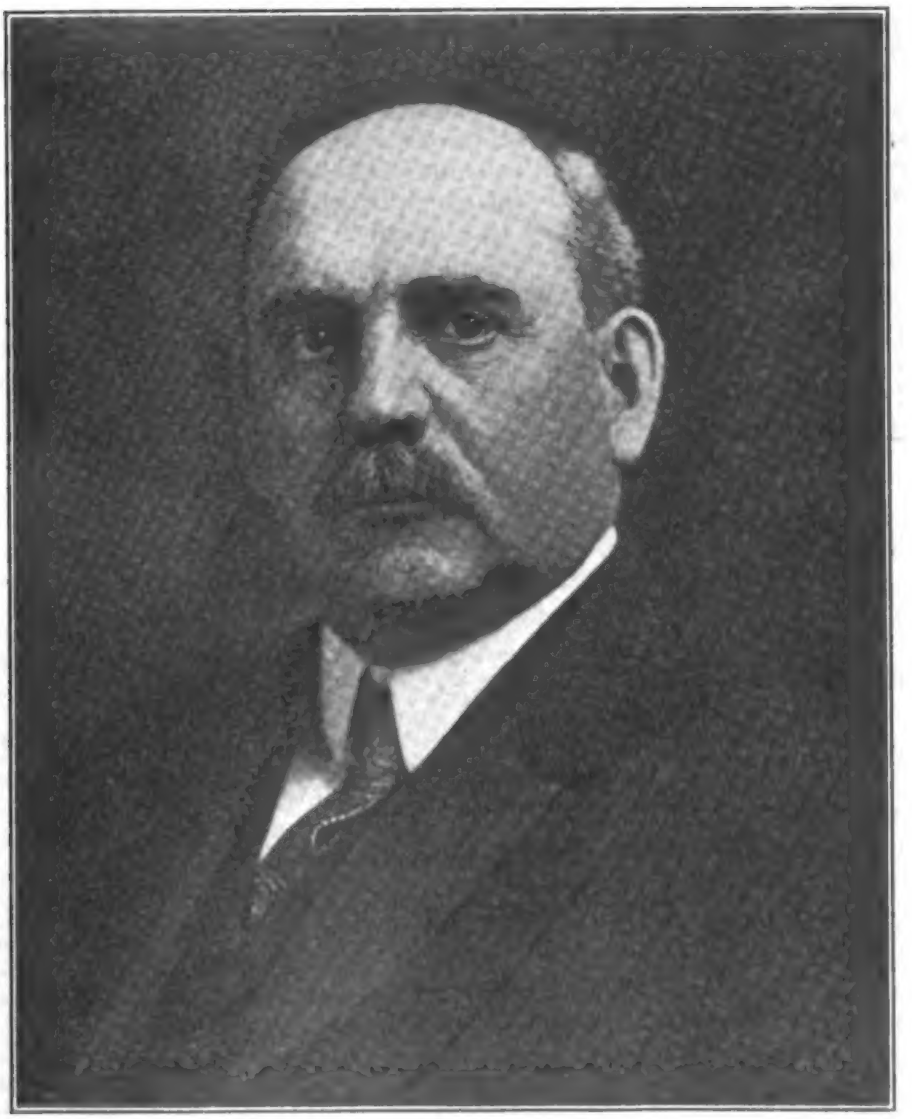


LLOYD W. BOWERS

SOLICITOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

COUNSELOR OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Died September 9, 1910.

PREFACE

THE most important problem now before the American Red Cross is the raising of its Permanent or Endowment Fund—of $2,000,000—so that it may be placed on the same firm financial basis as the societies of other nations. In 1913 the Japanese Red Cross will have a Permanent Fund of $7,500,000, and we firmly believe our people will raise the $2,000,000 necessary for the American Red Cross. Endowment Fund Committees of prominent men appointed by President Taft will commence in November an appeal to the people of the United States to contribute to this all important fund.

This issue of THE BULLETIN is devoted largely to the work of the First Aid Department. With a large field for the development of this work, it is important to show what has already been accomplished. It is the purpose of the Red Cross this coming year to extend these courses to the trainmen and industrial employees, as has been done by the British and German societies.

This year the Red Cross will issue a Christmas "Seal," to be placed on the "back" of letters, to take the place of the former stamp. This is done at the request of the Post Office Department, which has been annoyed by the many other stamps issued by various other organizations.

Thirty of the State Boards have now been appointed, and before the end of the year those of the remaining States and our Insular possessions will probably be completed.

It is a strange coincidence that in this number of THE BULLETIN we are called upon to record, with profound regret, the death of Miss Florence Nightingale, whose work in the Crimea was the first inspiration for the Red Cross, and that of Monsieur Moynier, from its oganization in 1864 President of the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva.

By invitation of the National Conservation Congress, an address of "Conservation, the Principle of the Red Cross," was delivered before the Congress by a member of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, the conservation of human life, both in war and peace, being the principle upon which the Red Cross is based.

Since the last BULLETIN was issued a contribution of $500 additional was made for the Adana massacre sufferers, and $5,000 sent to Japan for the victims of the floods in Tokyo. These were made by appropriation from the Contingent Relief Fund, and no appeals were issued.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

IN our July BULLETIN was given the message of congratulation from the American Red Cross sent by President Taft to Miss Florence Nightingale on her ninetieth birthday. It is with deep regret that in this following number we are called upon to chronicle her death. Full of honors and having seen the fruition of her splendid labors, Miss Nightingale has gone to rest, but the inspiration of her noble life will live and work through centuries yet to come. Longfellow wrote of her:

"As if a door in heaven should be
Opened and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent,"

but the light is not spent for more truly as he says in the next verse:

"That light its ray shall cast
From portals of the past."

To Miss Nightingale's family and to the British people the American Red Cross, while extending its sympathy for their loss, extends also its sincere gratitude for the aid and inspiration this noble woman has given and will give to all Red Cross work.

"AMERICAN EMBASSY,
"LONDON, June 6th, 1910.

"SIR: Referring to my letter of June 3d acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the President transmitting to Miss Florence Nightingale the resolution of the Red Cross Executive Committee, and stating that the same had been formally delivered to Miss Nightingale, I beg now to enclose a letter from Miss Nightingale's cousin and representative, Mr. L. H. Shore Nightingale, addressed to the President.

"This was accompanied by a personal call and also by a letter from Mr. Nightingale explaining the facts. He said that owing to her advanced age (over ninety) and to various infirmities, Miss Nightingale was unable to write herself, and hoped that this fact would not be considered as involving any lack of respect or of high appreciation for the President's letter and for the resolution of the Red Cross Committee.

"I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"WHITELAW REID.

"MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
Chairman Central Committee, Red Cross,
Washington, D. C."

"1 DEVONSHIRE PLACE,
"PORTLAND PLACE, 5 June, 1910.

"SIR: On behalf of my cousin, Miss Florence Nightingale, I have the honour to thank you for your most cordial and gratifying letter enclosing a copy of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross.

"Miss Nightingale is prevented by her great age and infirm health from replying personally, and I therefore venture on her behalf to ask you to be

good enough to convey to the Society her grateful thanks for this most prized appreciation of the work to which she gladly devoted her best powers and for their welcome congratulations on her 90th birthday.

"For the same reason I must as her deputy beg you to accept this as an expression of the great gratification which I am sure your own personal congratulations would afford her, coming as they do from one who has identified himself with the cause of human progress both in his private capacity and as Chief Magistrate of the United States.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
L. H. SHORE NIGHTINGALE.

"THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM H. TAFT,
"President of the United States of America."

REPORT ON ENCAMPMENT OF CHICAGO RED CROSS FIRST AID CORPS

MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH,
United States Army,
Washington, D. C.

In Charge First Aid Department, American Red Cross.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the first time in the history of the American Red Cross, the First Aid Columns located in Chicago and adjacent suburbs went through a military encampment at New Buffalo, Mich., from July 29 to August 5 inclusive.

In my humble opinion encampments are of greatest possible value to all military organizations, but doubly so for Red Cross sanitary personnel, for reasons which will be touched upon in this report.

I must apologize for venturing to add to the purely technical report comments and suggestions which would be uncalled for in a communication to you, and my reason for so doing is the hope this document may be published for the benefit of other Red Cross Columns, either already organized or to be created in the future.

The importance of an encampment has been fully realized by all the officers and men of the local command, but not much hope was entertained to see the project realized, it being considered an enterprise entirely beyond the means of an organization which has had to struggle for its existence ever since its inception a year and a half ago.

Nevertheless, such an encampment was positively promised by me, for I realized that something had to be done to infuse new life into the organization. In theory it sounds very well to infuse men with an ideal, in practice human character is such as to tire of the same food given week after week, this holding good for mental as well as physical food. For over eighteen months the members have been treated to lectures and a series of indoor drills in cramped quarters. Realizing that interest was beginning to lag I ordered

a few practice marches in the city. As these had to be made on Sundays I cannot assert that the men took to them with enthusiasm. The majority, to be sure, came when orders were issued, but it is a mistake to burden the men with work that does not arouse universal enthusiasm. We gained a good deal from the parade on Memorial Day and from our limited participation in the recent army tournament, but I am convinced that the main features that proved attractive to our men was the prestige gained from public association with the regular army rather than the work itself.

Now that a full week's encampment away from our home is a matter of history, I confess that the fancied magnitude of such an enterprise which has caused me a good deal of worry and fear has been greatly exaggerated in my own mind, and my own experience has convinced me that any column com-

HEADQUARTERS CAMP CHARLES LYNCH. DR. G. M. BLECH, DIRECTOR-IN-CHIEF, AT LEFT.

mander possessing the requisite pabulum of energy could have done as well if not much better, in other words, there need be no Red Cross military unit, be it ever so poor economically, that cannot manage to enjoy the opportunity of a week's training in camp.

I wish to state, however, that while I had very much work to do only part of the credit for the successful issue of the enterprise should be accorded me, for I could have accomplished very little without the co-operation of the officers and men who participated, and to outside assistance. For reasons which I will enumerate below, we have expended comparatively large sums, which could have been avoided, but I consider that the money spent was the best investment I have yet made for the column.

I have already intimated that the encampment appeared to us necessary to maintain the morale of the organization. It may be asked, and in fact,

I have been asked even by militia officers what a strictly humanitarian organization like ours can possibly wafft with a military encampment? My answer invariably has been: "You are evidently not familiar with our aims. Do you realize that our organization in the event of war is expected to assist the medical corps of the army not only on the lines of communication, at the base hospitals, convalescent camps, or in fact anywhere outside the zone of fire but, under certain circumstances, even at the very front? Do you realize that in the event of catastrophe, famine or pestilence involving one or more communities our corps is to act as an army of mercy, stopping when possible the causes that have wrought havoc and combating the evil effects as much as in within human power? If you do, how can you expect a body of men devoted to all imaginary vocations in their private lives, to successfully fulfill their duties as a sanitary corps without giving them at least part of the training that for years has been promulgated as indispensable for the hospital corps of the army?"

I am glad to be able to say that after such a counter question the need of regular encampments for the Red Cross personnel has not been questioned any more.

The question that is uppermost in the minds of men similarly placed as is your reporter, however, concerns the modus operandi.

In order that the possibilities and difficulties be fully grasped it is essential to know something of the personnel and material at our disposal.

The strength of my command is approximately 300. Of these only 121 non-commissioned officers and men and seven commissioned officers need be considered, because only that many possess field uniforms, the balance being held as a reserve for new columns which undoubtedly will be organized before the close of this year.

Among our available property, partly owned by the organization, partly by individual officers, I mention: Thirty-five regulation litters, two travois ambulances, national and column flags, guidons and flags for post, five "common" white tents, five cots, six lanterns, seventy forks, seventy knives, seventy teaspoons, seventy tablespoons, seventy tin cups, thirty-one canteens, several folding tables, and about twenty folding chairs. Probably the most valuable outfit available is a complete operating room outfit and several cases of drugs and dressings. To this must be added a box containing a set of tools and a spade and rake. This completes the list of what we could call our own when final arrangements for the encampment were begun.

The things we did not have and which caused me a good deal of anxiety were: Tents, folding cots, cooking outfit, certain dishes and wash basins. The last three items were obtained by purchase in a department store, one of our members having gone the rounds looking for bargains. Wash basins, enameled ware pie plates, and a complete cook's outfit, enough for one hundred individuals, cost us less than twenty-five dollars. I purposely avoided purchasing tin ware, for all the dishes will last us for many a year. The only thing that worried me was a camp stove, and after much running around I selected what I thought was an excellent stove at nine dollars. To make doubly sure I purchased two fine grates at fifty cents. It is with sorrow that I report that these "valuable additions" to our field armamentarium were ruthlessly slighted by our autocratic cook.

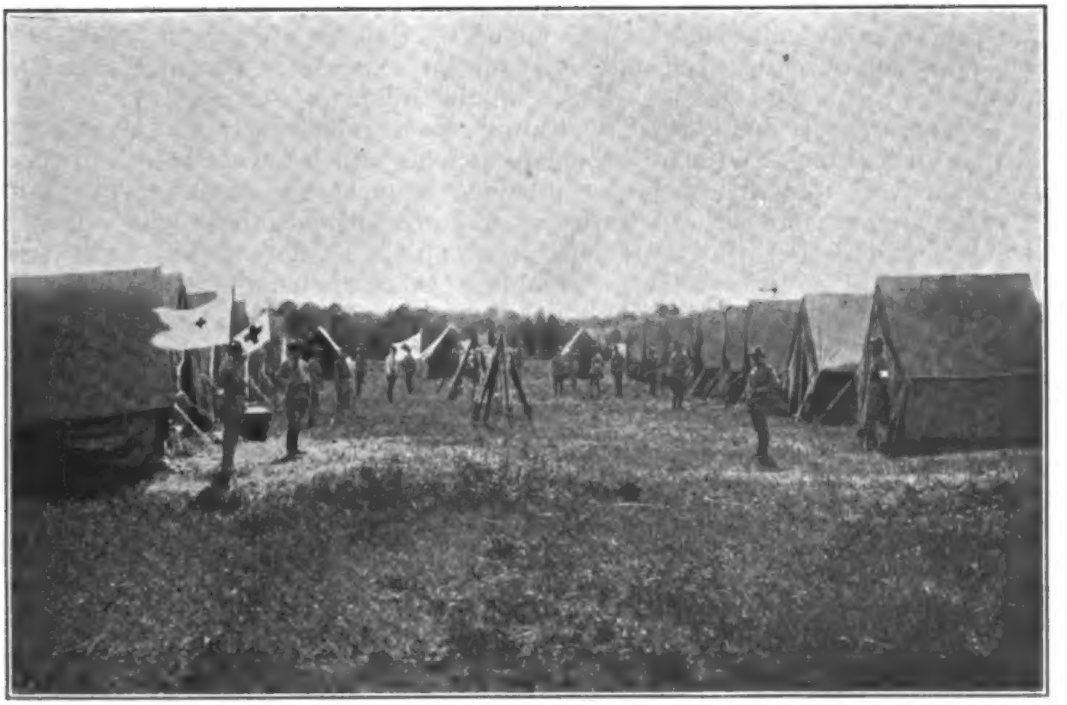
I appealed to the State militia for tents. The adjutant-general, who has always treated us with great kindness, regretted his inability to lend them, because the entire division was ordered out to a divisional encampment, and he had himself trouble in getting all the tents he needed. I possibly could have obtained donations from our local firms, but the tents they carry are the

so-called common white tents, which offer very little protection against rain and sunshine, and furthermore are scarcely roomy enough for one individual.

With scarcely any hope of success I consulted with Colonel L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon, Department of the Lakes, and this distinguished officer, to whom, by the way, I am deeply indebted for much valuable advice and for the loan of medico-military works, introduced me to Colonel Cruse, Chief Quartermaster, who, without hesitation, gave me as many tents as I needed, and even added a special hospital tent.

Colonel Cruse expressed himself in favor of the Red Cross and its military corps and pledged his readiness to assist us to any extent within his power. I beg to express my thanks and appreciation of this officer's kindness to our organization.

I was quite discouraged about cots, for the army headquarters had none.



GENERAL VIEW OF COMPANY STREET. HEADQUARTERS IN BACKGROUND. THIS PICTURE DOES NOT SHOW HOSPITAL, QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY TENTS.

At the eleventh hour there was not even time left to obtain them from the Gold Medal Manufacturing Company, which firm has supplied us with our litters, and having failed to hear from several local merchants to whom I had written some time ago, I turned in despair to Mr. E. J. Lehmann, head of "The Fair," one of Chicago's largest department stores. Mr. Lehman gave me last winter one hundred dollars, which was turned over to the fund for the uniforming of the men, and naturally I felt reluctant in again calling on him. It affords me great pleasure to direct your attention and that of all friends of the American Red Cross to this patriotic citizen. I called at an hour when he was very busy, and for the second time in a brief period on a mission which meant only a loss to him. This distinguished merchant detained me for nearly an hour, firing at me a veritable volley of questions, all pertaining to our aim, purpose, organization, status, etc. Mr. Lehmann frankly told me that he does not understand why we should have to struggle for our very necessities,

since our existence meant so much to the welfare and safety of the nation. I argued that if a hundred wealthy and influential men, such as he, would give me the same hearing he gave me, I would not worry over our future, but even one is better than none, and I suggested that he meet Dr. McArthur, who was then out of town. At the time of writing this report Dr. McArthur has returned to town and soon will confer with Mr. Lehmann, and I feel safe in predicting that Dr. McArthur will acquire in him a valuable addition to the local Red Cross chapter.

Mr. Lehmann, after our lengthy conversation, sent for one of his clerks and ordered that as many cots, canned food and any other material I might need be shipped to the docks without delay. This order was to be charged up to us at half price, the other half representing an additional contribution to our corps. Since my return from camp Mr. Lehmann inquired into the work accomplished and promised to furnish us with one or two wagons that can be easily converted into ambulances. *Palman qui meruit ferat!*

Thus equipped we need only consider the expense of transportation and subsistence. I beg to include all this in the following section:

Preparatory Work. Several meetings were called early in July for the purpose of learning how many would participate and for what length of time. The men were told that while we intended to make the encampment a sort of vacation-outing much hard work was in store and only those who were not afraid of undergoing some hardships need apply. Be it remarked right here, that practically all expressed a willingness to participate. Some, however, could not possibly leave their work for good and sufficient reasons.

Forty-three per cent promised to remain all week.

Twenty-nine per cent could stay only three days.

Five per cent agreed to start a day ahead of the encampment as a quartermaster's detail.

Actually the maximum attendance at camp was 76 per cent, the minimum 46 per cent.

It was well that these meetings were held early in the month for many of our members asked me to write to their employers for the purpose of securing permission to absent themselves without endangering their positions. I am glad to be able to state that every firm I sent a letter to replied with a consent. I have since learned that the men did not even lose their salaries, another proof that if properly approached the average business man will prove friendly to the organization.

The question of financing the encampment was not very difficult. I subscribed fifty dollars, and suggested that all those who were able pay five dollars for a week, or three dollars for three days. Two officers were anxious to make larger contributions, but this I declined for several reasons, principally to prevent the creation of a sentiment that preference would be shown those who subscribed more. These subscriptions were voluntary and in several instances we refused them though tendered, the big hearted young men in question having been out of work for some time. I believe I have already reported to you some time ago that we maintained a sort of employment bureau and that we invariably find work for our members, if they ask us for it. Thus we are often in a position to know who can and who cannot afford to spend any money for the organization.

The total sum realized, including my subscription, would have been ample for the encampment were it not for the fact that we went out quite a distance from Chicago; this with a view of removing the temptation for men to ask permission to leave camp for the purpose of visiting their homes.

Selection of Site. Detachment Commander H. H. Wood and my adju-

tant, Ernest A. Anderson, were appointed a committee to select the site for the encampment. They were given general instructions with special reference to soil, water supply, facilities for obtaining wholesome food, suitable terrain for maneuvers, etc. My first design was to select Michigan City, Indiana, because freight and passenger transportation could be had at compartively little expense on lake steamers. The committee rejected the town because it maintained pleasure resorts of such a character that we would have been forced to maintain a strong guard throughout the week. The committee crossed the State line into Michigan and selected New Buffalo, a town thirteen miles southeast from Michigan City. The camping ground was over a mile in length and about a quarter mile in width. Their report was approved by me. The Michigan Central Railroad, which owns the strip of land was communicated with and readily consented to the encampment.

DETACHMENT "A" READY TO MARCH.

Preliminary Circular of Instructions. A few days before the encampment each participant received a circular of instructions ordering the members to take with them two blankets, one pillow, one cake soap, two towels, comb, tooth brush and one set underwear and giving time and place for the rendezvous.

Transportation of Stores. A detail of two officers and five men reported at the United States Army warehouse June 29 at 10 a. m. with a hired wagon and began to load the heavy boxes containing the tents, pins and poles. This wagon was taken to the steamer's dock and unloaded. One man remained on guard. The same detail had to make three trips to my residence for the flags, typewriter and camp furniture, for the travois ambulances and the operating room outfit, and to our armory for the litters, guidons and cooking outfit. The cots and canned foods had been shipped to the dock and were checked off there.

Two members detailed as cooks joined the little expedition in the evening. The detail with the freight left at 7 p. m. after having been provided by me with tickets and money to pay for the freight and their subsistence. With guards alternating every two hours, whose duty it was to watch our property, the others snatching a little sleep, the detail arrived at Michigan City quite early, but did not leave the steamer until 10 a. m. At that hour two huge wagons arrived from New Buffalo and the loading of the transport began. Camp was reached at about 3 p. m. The quartermaster and the pharmacist not finding room on the wagons intended to head off the detail by railroad, but no train until a late afternoon hour was obtainable. I mention this little incident for a purpose. The detail arrived an hour and a half ahead of the quartermaster, but during all that time could not pitch a single tent and had to content themselves with simply unpacking the stores. Only after the quartermaster's arrival did work begin in earnest, he having instructed the men on the way to pitch their tents. Diagrams furnished by me had to be ignored in the laying out of the streets, owing to peculiarities of soil.

Headquarters, band, staff and the main body of the column took the steamer for Michigan City July 30 at 2:30 p. m., arriving at our destination at about 5 p. m. As each man carried his blankets and other personal belongings a march to camp was out of question, and it was indeed fortunate that I did not order it. In the first place I was misinformed as to the actual distance and in the second place I was not familiar with the condition of the road. I felt that it would not be a wise thing to bring into camp a body of exhausted men. Accordingly, the men were told that we would leave on the train at 8:20 sharp. The baggagemaster agreed to keep our packages without cost. The men dispersed in groups to visit the town. The officers held together and we went about town to keep an eye on the men. Supper was taken at restaurants.

At 8 p. m. the trumpeters sounded "assembly" and "adjutant call," and every one responded to the roll call. The train was late and when we arrived at New Buffalo it was pitch dark. We had the foresight to keep a lantern with us and by its dim light in single file, we went to our camp, about a mile and a half from the town proper.

The appearance of the company streets, the silhouette from our common tents which were utilized as store rooms, the reflection from kitchen fires must have inspired the arrivals, for cheer after cheer was given lustily.

But no time for inactivity was left. There were not enough tents pitched to shelter the command, nor were the cots unpacked. Using my whistle according to a prearranged code, the column formed according to detachments. I appointed Mr. John A. Stedge officer of the day and instructed him to select a guard detail from the three-day men. Each officer was detailed to some special work, one to unpack and distribute cots, another to supervise the pitching of the remaining tents, a third to forage for wood, straw and hay, etc. I visited the kitchen and ordered coffee and sandwiches for the guard detail.

At 10:30 p. m. every one had his tent, and the inhabitants of the town heard the sad strains of taps.

The first night in camp was one none of us will forget for some time to come. It was really bitter cold and I spent the whole night half awake wondering in my disturbed dream, when I did fall asleep, whether the buglers would ever think of sounding reveille. At last 6 a. m. did arrive and I welcomed the staccato music. I went into the street and greeted a glorious morning. Doffing my cap to the colors which the guard had already placed in front of my tent, I looked about me for I heard some one yelling. A little way off from the tent—I had temporarily selected the very first tent of the first

street—the guards were running out from a tent opposite mine, and I then realized that the guard was called out by the sentinel as a compliment to me, I evidently having failed to reply to the latter's salute. There remained but one thing to do, viz: To inspect the detail. This, sir, will convince you that strictly military discipline was observed from the very beginning.

The hour left until breakfast was utilized by me to familiarize myself with the adjacent grounds.

Immediately after breakfast the officers' tents were placed in a position to face the company streets. My adjutant kindly undertook to fix up the "office" under the porch fly of my tent.

A detail was selected to establish latrines at the extreme end of the camp ground which were screened with our common tents; another "ditched" the camp, while two members volunteered to erect a flagstaff for the post flag.

TRANSPORTATION OF WOUNDED.

This work was done, and it being Sunday, the men were told to rest until 3 p. m., when the first drill was to be held. The men arranged their tents, utilizing boxes, boards and tent pins to "build" stools and tables.

Meanwhile I published the following camp routine:

Reveille, 6 a. m.; breakfast, 7 a. m.; sick call, 8 a. m.; drill, 8:30 a. m.; recall, 10 a. m.; dinner, 12 m.; drill, 2 p. m.; recall, 4 p. m; supper, 6 p. m. Guard mounting at 6:30 p. m. (this unusual hour had to be chosen to give each commissioned officer a tour of 24 hours); retreat, 7 p. m.; taps, 11 p. m.

Drills and Problems. Owing to the fact that a large and interested crowd had gathered at the camp Sunday afternoon certain planned field exercises were abandoned and the following program substituted: Litter drill, rescue of wounded and first-aid, travois race,race between two selected teams in striking and pitching tent. Mr. Wood chose a member, Sergeant Lonergan, as a "patient" and demonstrated on him bandaging and the reduction of dislo-

cations, the young man being able to throw his shoulder out of joint at will. The "patient" wore a bathing suit. The drill interested all present, for they sent down delegations to inquire what the program for each afternoon was.

In addition to the program arranged for Sunday afternoon the following drills were held during the encampment: Artificial respiration, transportation of patients over obstacles, ditches, uneven roads, fences, etc; this for the litters and travois, improvisation of transport material (sticks and blankets, boards, hammocks made of cord, etc.), transportation by one and two bearers without litters or substitutes, rudiments of nursing (*vide infra*), practice in asepsis, with special regard to preparation of operating room, furniture, instruments and dressings for an imaginary laparotomy.

The first problem submitted to the command was oral, and served the double purpose of rhetoric instruction and practice.

There is a 75-foot steep hill close to the lake. On top of that hill a battery of artillery has been in battle with a hostile cruiser. The batteries have been demolished by the enemy and a signal from the hill calls for aid, eight men having been severely wounded. Problem: What would you do and what material would you require? Answers from men satisfactory. Answers from officers betray good training of mind. The execution of the problem was carried out by Mr. Wood and Mr. Stedge, I acting as umpire. Eight litters, each attended by two men, a surgeon and two extra men, were sent on a run to the hill, selecting a route that did not expose them to the fire of the enemy, and crawled up the hill, on all fours when needed, dragging the litters with them. Another detail halted at the foot of the hill and pitched a first-aid station. The eight "patients," who were badly mutilated and shocked, received compressed dressing and stimulants and were lifted on the stretchers, the bearers crouching behind shrubberies to avoid drawing fire. In order not to roll down the steep hill the litter bearers had to plant their feet deeply into the sand. Front man carries litter high, rear man very low, otherwise patient would fall off. Arrival at dressing station without a hitch. Photograph of this problem does not convey an idea of the height and steepness of the hill, the white sand and the direct sunrays destroying contrasts. I confess that I was out of breath when I reached the top and that I had to use great care not to roll down, though I was not burdened.

Another problem was solved Tuesday in my absence, I having been called to Chicago professionally. I returned at five p. m. same day, and received an oral report from the officers.

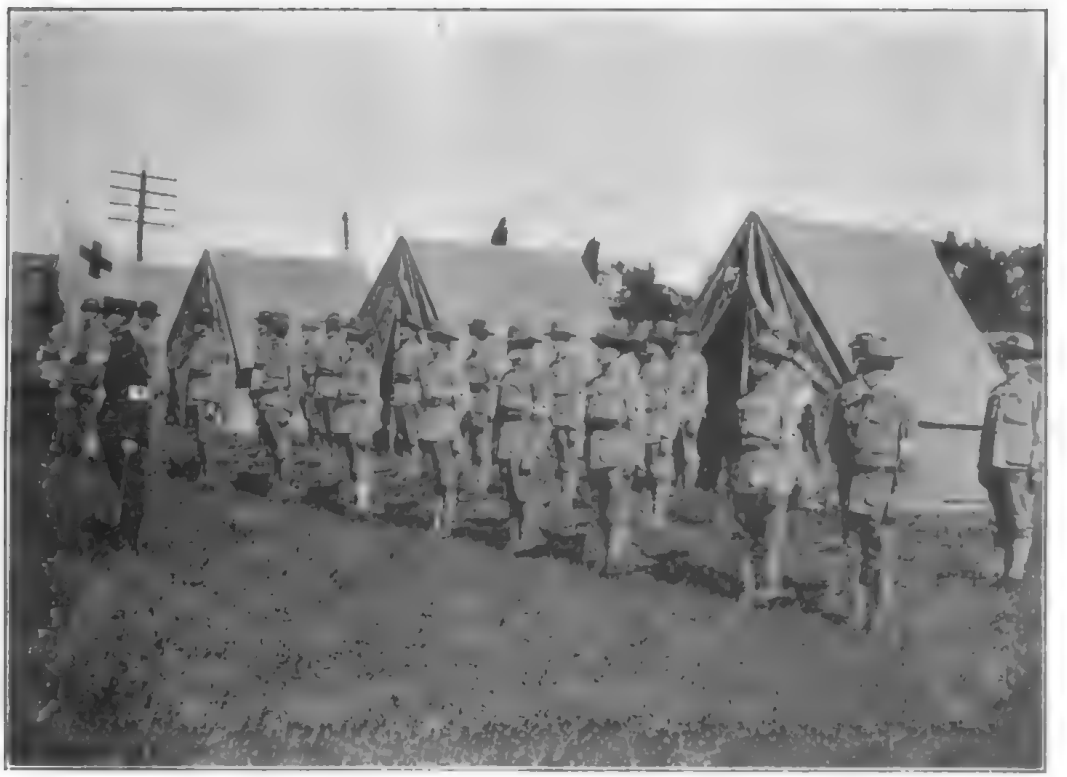
An outpost patrol had to venture far away from camp with a view of reconnoitering the enemy's position and strength. By a prearranged code slips of paper were to be left on the roads taken by the patrol. Shots are heard three miles distant. Litter bearers to find the patrol and to assist the wounded, if any. Patrol, led by Mr. Stedge, combined the serious with the humorous, and did all in its power to make the finding difficult. The Red Cross detachment, under Wood and Anderson, determined not to be fooled, covered a wide area and finally discovered the members of the patrol. Some tagged "gunshot wounds complicated by fracture" were dressed and splinted and carried home. Staff Officer Rosinia, detailed as an officer of the day and not participating, owing to inability to leave camp, reports that the litter bearers actually carried the wounded about three miles, he having watched them with powerful field glasses.

A problem given by me to the officers will require all of the present vacation—we will not resume drills until October—and will be forwarded by me to your office should you so desire:

"The town of New Buffalo has been practically destroyed by an earthquake

and conflagration on the morning of January 17. Many have been wounded and burned. Practically all are homeless and without food. The telegraph has been interrupted, a courier bringing the news to Three Oaks, whence Washington has been appealed to. You are placed in full charge to bring succor and relief. State how large a personnel and what stores you would order out, what measures you would take to establish shelter, to attend to the sick, what measures you would attempt to prevent an epidemic, and give such other work as you will have to accomplish until such a time as permanent homes can be re-established or the town evacuated."

I myself shall act as one to be examined and will submit my paper with those of the other officers. Books of reference are permitted in the preparation, but each of us is pledged to seek no other help.



DETACHMENT "A" READY TO DRILL.

Thursday evening, being our last in camp, I delivered a patriotic address. I flatter myself with the belief that our men left headquarters with a sublime conception of the sacredness of the Stars and Stripes. At retreat the pistol shot announced the lowering for the last time of the post flag of Camp Charles Lynch. The national and column flags were placed in their cases, not to be unfurled until the next parade in Chicago.

Practice March. One of the accompanying photographs shows camp being broken early Friday morning. Tents were struck and everything packed, the latrines were filled in, refuse burned and after all was packed on the transport wagons the entire camp was policed.

At 11:15 a. m. the command formed in single rank, and at command "twos right, column right, march," started homeward. We were told that the distance by rail to Michigan City was ten miles and by road twelve miles. We were also told that the road to the Indiana state line—i. e., 4½ miles—

was very bad, but that the moment we stepped on Indiana soil we would strike excellent roads. We had no disappointment. The first four and a half miles certainly had all the sand we wanted, but nevertheless we arrived at the state line at 12:40 p. m. tired and hungry, but in excellent spirits. We rested and awaited the arrival of the wagons, which carried also two important personages, Cooks Reinly and Schmidt. When they arrived they received a hearty greeting. A foraging detail built a fire, and soon canned foods, left-over steak and tea (salmon for the Catholic members) were served out. The food was badly prepared, and I am no friend of tea, but I have it on the testimony of all that this particular meal was the best they ever had. Canteens were filled at a farm house and the march resumed.

Being improperly shod, the roads of Indiana proved more trying to us than the soft sand roads of Michigan. The white sand dust and the almost intolerable heat contributed to our discomfort. A refreshing episode was the appearance on the road of two pretty farmer girls who held a bucket of water ready for us, and though the canteens were full I did not have the heart to continue the march, and halted the command long enough to allow the unmarried members to take a drink of water.

The bugler, instead of sounding forward march with vigor, expressed three notes that sounded like a wail, and the column started off, not without waving back some handkerchiefs.

Only one halt of ten minutes was indulged in at 2:30. When my pedometer registered twelve miles I ordered the men to button their uniforms, expecting to enter Michigan City any moment, but we had to march another three-quarters of a mile before we struck city streets. The town had to be traversed, and we arrived at the pier at 3:45 p. m.

There was just time left to purchase tickets, to check our personal belongings, the transport wagons having arrived half an hour ahead of us, and to board the steamer. After instructing another detail when to report for the redistribution of our stores on arrival at Chicago, the first encampment was at an end.

Value of Encampment. So far I have drawn a hurried sketch of the work done without entering into details. It is difficult to estimate the benefit we derived from this our first field experiment. Perhaps some idea can be gained from a consideration of several features.

Sanitation and Hygiene. The meagerness of our equipment rendered the practical training rather primitive. Perhaps this is no drawback after all, for military encampments should train the personnel to exist with the least possible equipment.

The men learned to establish latrines and were trained in their disinfection. The seats were abominable, but that was a fault for which I alone am to be blamed. Had I given this matter some thought while preparing for the encampment some of our men who are practical carpenters could have fixed things in fine shape at an expense of a dollar or two. After we were in camp I tried to remedy matters, but the only carpenter in town was not a carpenter at that particular season. When in Chicago on Tuesday I tried to hurriedly purchase suitable seats, but the few stores I visited in the hour left me had none.

The water was not tested chemically or bacteriologically. I relied on the report that the townspeople drank it with pleasure and that there had not been a case of typhoid for years.

The water supply came from a natural well through an artificial pipe and seemed rich in minerals.

The town actually had no garbage cans to spare, and we certainly could

not be expected to carry with us such luxuries. Result—old barrels were pressed into service as receptacles for garbage, and eventually destroyed by burning.

After meals all dishes not handed out to individuals were sterilized by boiling in water for fifteen minutes.

Food was obtained fresh from the stores in the town or from neighboring farmers, who came to sell us eggs and vegetables. It was wholesome.

The men were encouraged to bathe in the nearby lake. I had plenty of wash basins on hand, and inspection showed that each man had more toilet equipment than they were required to have.

Tents and bedding were aired every morning. A rigid inspection showed that cleanliness was generally observed.

Discipline. This encampment brought out the good points in the good

BREAKING CAMP.

members and the weak points in the useless ones. In spite of the fact that we take all possible precautions when admitting a recruit to our ranks, we discovered two cowards. One night in camp was enough for them, and they begged to be sent home, which request was granted. One of the drummers overheard them apply for return tickets at my tent. He hurried to his tent, got the other drummers and buglers together, and to my great surprise I heard a dirge, while the two streets were lined with our men laughing and jeering. I pretended not to hear and see.

One of our commissioned officers had asked for leave to come to camp a day late on the ground of business interests. His request was granted, of course, but he came three days late in a civilian suit, and immediately retired to a hotel in town. I considered this man thoroughly unfit, and have since placed him on the retired list. He represents a class of men that do not mind the social features of military life, but who shirk when hardships are on the program.

Nursing Experience. An Italian laborer was struck by a freight car August 2 and was taken to our hospital at the request of the railroad interpreter. On examination myself and Dr. Petrulas, who returned with me to camp after we were through at the hospital in Chicago (*vide supra*), diagnosed fractures of the eighth and ninth left ribs. The man suffered from shock, pain and dyspnea. He was given appropriate medication and the left side of the chest stripped with adhesive strips. He remained in the hospital until Thursday evening, when the company sent a surgeon, who ordered his removal to Detroit. Our men carried him to the train.

Among our own men we had for a while intestinal derangements, due no doubt to the minerals in the drinking water. After a day or so recovery occurred without any medication whatever. Several minor infections of a surgical character were dressed, and one man suffered from an ankle sprain (synovitis), but he managed to participate in the practice march without any ill effects.

Physical Test. I think the report will convince you that my command has proven that it can be relied upon to meet with the ordinary hardships of a campaign without itself requiring medical assistance. I believe the practice march has actually proven this. But this practice march has done more than display brute strength. It has shown that the men obeyed commands, even though they all desired more frequent halts. When they were very tired I ordered double time, and I noticed some astonished faces. The change relaxed their knees and they felt better. I cautioned them never to question a command, for they should have enough confidence in their leader to know that he would not expect something unreasonable. I myself could have ridden on a horse, but preferred to walk with the men, and this in spite of a good deal of avoirdupois which has accumulated from a goodly number of years of sedentary life.

The men learned to value distances. Thus when they will hear in future of points of base, zones, etc., thirteen miles will appear before their mental eye as a definite standard. Needless to add, compass and map were frequently consulted and even watch and sun utilized to determine direction.

Criticism. It is not intended to be conveyed that we have reached the acme of perfection, for no one is more conscious of our failings and shortcomings than myself. Until we shall have passed ten days in an encampment away from supplies, and this in severe midwinter; until we have learned to establish barracks, to practice disinfection on a large scale, to maintain bakeries, to run a large field hospital and finally to accompany a large army engaged in military maneuvers, we shall not be able to boast of much training and experience. But all these things are within reach, it only being a matter of more time and energy. We can wait, and we are willing to work. More than that the authorities cannot expect from volunteers, who must defray their own expenses. That love for the land and enthusiasm for the cause is behind them all no one will question. The men who join for the privilege of wearing a uniform and for the occasional opportunity of display solely are soon enough discovered and sent to where they belong.

In conclusion, I beg to suggest that permission be given me to organize an engineer and signal platoon, that rules be promulgated making the acquisition of a commission in the Red Cross a difficult matter, to be given only to such men who have the energy and ability to be officers, and finally that the first-aid corps be changed in name.

Knowledge of first aid is essential to the members of our Corps, of course, but the present name is not regarded as sufficiently descriptive. In war our duties would more often be on the line of communications than in the zone

where first aid is administered, and "transport," "hospital" or just "sanitary" would appear to be more appropriate. In peace in the event of a catastrophe, when our services could be made of most value, they would not only comprehend first aid for ill and injured, but also other duties looking toward their succor, transportation and treatment. Personally I prefer some such name as Red Cross Ambulance Corps (of the United States).

Respectfully submitted,
GUSTAVUS M. BLECH.

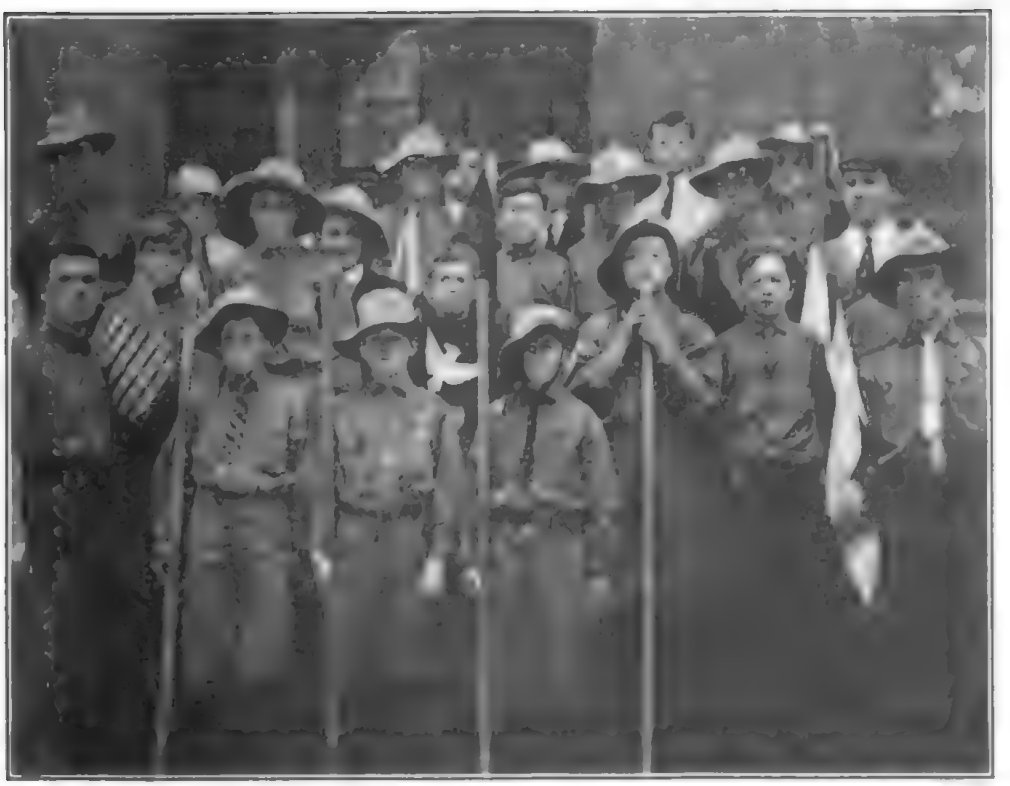
FIRST AID WORK FOR THE BOY SCOUTS

By DR. G. H. RICHARDSON,

California Red Cross.

A FEW weeks ago, I visited a camp of instruction that had been established in Sonoma County, California, for the "patrol leaders" of the San Francisco "American Boy Scouts."

I had already furnished them with an army hospital corps pouch, a quantity of bandages and first aid dressings from the supplies of our local Red



BOY SCOUTS.

DR. RICHARDSON DEMONSTRATING THE DRESSING OF A WOUND TO BOY SCOUTS.

Cross Society and, naturally, I desired to see the uses to which they had been applied.

Fortunately or unfortunately, depending upon your perspective, one of the lads had cut his foot and I was given an opportunity to practically demonstrate the emergency treatment of wounds. I could but note the avidity with which my actions were watched by the student "Scouts" and which can best be illustrated by an accompanying photograph made on the occasion.

After completing this task and taking a few views of the "Scouts" cooking their dinners, and their out-of-door bed rooms, I went to the bank of a river nearby and photographed another group of boys who were being instructed in the Sylvester method of artificial respiration.

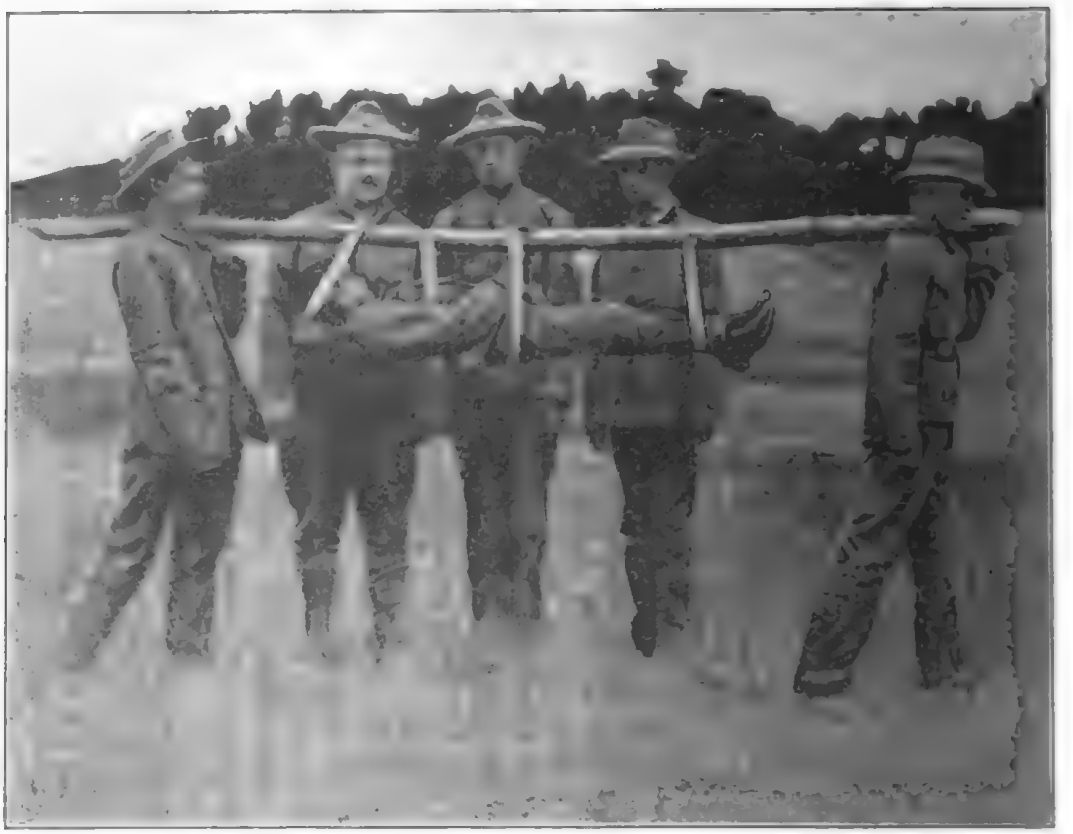
Mr. C. L. Martin—the instructor of this group—was a "scout-master" in the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts of Australia. He has received a medal from the St. Johns Ambulance Association for proficiency in First Aid Work.

Most, if not all of the readers of the BULLETIN, are acquainted with the development of the so-called "Boy Scout" organizations so I will not take time to give in detail their objects:

From what I can learn, there are at present four "Boy Scout" movements in this country. Their plans are essentially the same, in that they seek to implant sane, practical, out-of-door knowledge in the minds of our boys

BOY SCOUTS PRACTICING RESUSCITATION OF DROWNED.

BOY SCOUTS PRACTICING FIRST AID.



BOY SCOUTS WITH IMPROVISED LITTER.

in such a way and of such a character that they may become better men and more valuable citizens.

The training is primarily directed toward making each member prepared for every emergency under any possible condition.

About 200,000 boys have enrolled themselves as members of the various organizations and are awaiting eagerly the working out of the scheme of instruction.

To quote from their code, which is similar in each organization:

"A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others."

How necessary then, in order to properly fulfill this duty, that he should receive, from those competent to give it, a practical course in First Aid to the Injured. This instruction would enable him to be of efficient service in cases of accidents or sudden illness and to intelligently care for the sufferer until the arrival of a physician.

To prove the importance of this training, I wish to refer to an article by Mr. R. D. Blumenfeld which I recently read in the August magazine number of the "Outlook" and where, concerning the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts, he makes this statement, "In the first four months of this year eighty-four medals were awarded to Scouts for gallantry in saving life."

In brief, the "Boy Scout" should have some knowledge of anatomy and physiology, sufficient to recognize any deviation from the normal.

He should be taught the signs and treatment of fractures, sprains, dislocations and hemorrhages together with the care of cuts, bruises, burns, dog bites and other poisonous wounds.

BOY SCOUTS, WITH COMPANY EQUIPMENT.

The various forms of unconsciousness should be explained to him, also, how to manage cases of sunstroke, frostbite, nosebleed and poisoning.

As each "Scout" must learn to swim, he could at the same time be instructed in the best methods of rescuing those about to drown, and to resuscitate the apparently drowned.

BOY SCOUTS SIGNALING.

The handling and transportation of the sick or injured could be taught him by practical demonstration on his companions, as shown by the photograph on page 22 taken of the Monterey, California, "Scouts" carrying their comrade on a single pole, using their belts as slings.

Personal and camp hygeine are important subjects to acquaint him with, and special stress could be laid upon those diseases which are known to be preventable.

The doses and effects of the simple household remedies could be dwelt upon, for their ignorant use is often the cause of much suffering.

All this information, which, under the educational conditions that now exist in this country, cannot be acquired by the average boy, could be given at the time when his mind is in the most receptive state and it would more strongly appeal to him as he would receive it in combination with other subjects.

To this course of instruction, there might also be added a lesson on the history, aims and purposes of the Red Cross. I can conceive that this might

BOY SCOUTS IN THE FIELD.

BOY SCOUTS COOKING IN CAMP.

have an effect of inculcating a higher regard for the value of human life and would impress upon their young minds the important truth that "No man liveth to himself."

There are naturally many obstacles which will have to be overcome in order to systematize this work and make it uniform throughout the country.

A small textbook on the subject should be printed, freely illustrated and written in such a way that even the youngest "patrol leader" could understand its teachings and be able to impart the instruction it contains to the "Scouts" under him.

A system of examinations and certificates could be established, as an incentive to those who wish to qualify in First Aid Work.

Emblems, to be worn by those who have qualified, should also be furnished as could medals for those who showed special ability and proficiency.

I shall purposely omit in this article the expression of an opinion concerning the best method of carrying out the plans I have suggested, for I realize that my experience has been somewhat limited. I do feel, however, that I am justified in saying that the "Boy Scout" movement should have our hearty support, if, for no other reason than that under its auspices, better than through any organization of which I am cognizant, our boys, of every race, creed or social position, can be given the information regarding First Aid Work and kindred subjects that I have superficially outlined.

PROTECTION FOR THE RED CROSS INSIGNIA

DURING the late session of Congress a further effort was made by the Red Cross to obtain better protection for its emblem. The following amendment to the act reincorporating the Red Cross in 1905 was passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section four of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," approved January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to falsely or fraudulently hold himself out as or represent or pretend himself to be a member of or an agent for the American National Red Cross for the purpose of soliciting, collecting, or receiving money or material; or for any person to wear or display the sign of the Red Cross or any insignia colored in imitation thereof for the fraudulent purpose of inducing the belief that he is a member of or an agent for the American National Red Cross. It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, or association other than the American National Red Cross and its duly authorized employees and agents and the army and navy sanitary and hospital authorities of the United States for the purpose of trade or as an advertisement to induce the sale of any article whatsoever or for any business or charitable purpose to use within the territory of the United States of America and its exterior possessions the emblem of the Greek Red Cross on a white ground, or any sign or insignia made or colored in imitation thereof, or of the words 'Red Cross' or 'Geneva Cross' or any combination of these words: *Provided, however,* That no person, corporation, or association that actually used or whose assignor actually used the said emblem, sign, insignia, or words for any lawful purpose prior to January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, shall be deemed forbidden by this Act to continue the use thereof for the same purpose and for the same class of goods. If any person violates the provision of this section he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any federal court shall be liable to a fine of not less than one or more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, for each and every offense."

SEC. 2. That the following section is hereby added to said Act:

"SEC. 8. That the endowment fund of the American National Red Cross shall be kept and invested under the management and control of a board of nine trustees, who shall be elected from time to time by the incorporators and their successors under such regulations regarding terms and tenure of office, accountability, and expense as said incorporators and successors shall prescribe."

Approved, June 23, 1910.

Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain protection from the past abuse in the use of this insignia, but by this amendment in the future a much better safeguard is provided. In time we believe that public opinion will become so strong against the abuse of the Red Cross insignia by its use for any purpose except the noble purpose for which it was adopted by all the countries in the world that it will be a detriment to any article to bear this emblem as a trademark. The American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association,

and several other large associations have voluntarily given up its use and adopted other emblems. It seems strange that with all the millions of signs or marks that could be used this one could not be held inviolate for its sacred work of mercy. We must trust to our people to help to make it so.

The second part of the amendment provides for a Board of Trustees for the safeguarding of the Endowment Fund which it is believed the American people will raise this coming winter to place their great national organization on a plane with those of other nations.

NEW RED CROSS STATE BOARDS

STEADY, though not rapid, progress has characterized the organization of State Boards of the American Red Cross under the plan of reorganization adopted by the annual meeting in Washington in December, 1909. The State Boards stand as the financial representatives of the Red Cross in their respective States. That they may properly occupy this relation between the public and the Red Cross it is essential that these Boards shall be composed of men who in the largest measure command the confidence and esteem of the people. They must be men who have already won their way in life in public service, or by eminence in their respective professional or business undertakings.

It is obvious that the selection of a Board of men of these qualifications in every State is no light task. In fact the utmost care and deliberation are exercised, and the Red Cross believes that the personnel of its State Boards, when all have been completed, will compose a body of men who for integrity, public spirit and standing cannot be surpassed in the United States. The total number of members of all these Boards, when all have been completed, will exceed four hundred. They will truly represent the best in many fields of successful effort. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, clergymen, farmers, lawyers, physicians, ranchmen, miners, railroad men—from all these interests and others leaders have been appointed on the Red Cross State Boards.

In each State the Red Cross is inviting the Governor to serve as president of the State Board. With the President of the United States as President of the American Red Cross, it seems peculiarly fitting and logical that the Governor of a State should be at the head of the State Board. One of the most gratifying features of this extension of the Red Cross organization is the cordiality with which the governors and the men of large affairs or those subject to the heaviest professional demands have responded to the invitation to come into the State Boards. Of all those invited to become members of the twenty-eight Boards already completed, not more than ten declined, and in these few instances the declinations were chiefly because of illness.

A State Board is to be a permanent finance body, ready at all times to receive contributions for the relief of suffering caused by disaster or great calamity of any kind in any part of the world. The Board will receive the money of contributors, account for it in a proper manner, and forward it to the proper place, as instructed by the national officers of the Red Cross at

Washington. The importance of the State Boards and the necessity that they shall be composed of men who command public confidence is shown in the fact that contributions for relief purposes given by the people of the United States to the Red Cross in the last five years have amounted to about $5,000,000.

As this issue of the BULLETIN goes to press the number of Boards completed is twenty-eight. In the July BULLETIN appeared a list of the Boards completed at that time, with the names of the members. Following is a list of the Boards now complete, with the names of the members of those Boards organized since July:

ALABAMA—
President, Hon. Braxton B. Comer, Montgomery.
Vice President, A. H. Ford, Birmingham.
Treasurer, W. P. G. Harding, Birmingham.
Secretary, John D. McNeel, Montgomery.
Dr. T. H. Frazer, Mobile.
M. L. Greil, Montgomery.
R. O. Harris, Mobile.
John L. Kaul, Birmingham.
T. S. Kyle, Gadsen.
R. E. Spragins, Huntsville.

CALIFORNIA—
President, Hon. James N. Gillett, Sacramento.
Treasurer, William H. Crocker, San Francisco.
Secretary, Miss Nora B. Andrews, Sacramento.
O. K. Cushing, San Francisco.
W. E. Gerber, Sacramento.
Arthur Letts, Los Angeles.
George W. Marston, San Diego.
T. S. Montgomery, San Jose.
W. W. Morrow, San Francisco.
Rev. Charles A. Ramm, San Francisco.
Leon Sloss, San Francisco.

CONNECTICUT—
Published in July BULLETIN.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—
President, Hon. Cuno H. Rudolph, Washington.
Treasurer, Howard S. Reeside, Washington.
Charles J. Bell, Washington.
Emile Berliner, Washington.
John Joy Edson, Washington.
Charles C. Glover, Washington.
Arnold Hague, Washington.
Hennen Jennings, Washington.
Henry B. F. Macfarland, Washington.

FLORIDA—
President, Hon. Albert W. Gilchrist.
Treasurer, George R. De Saussure, Jacksonville.
Secretary, G. T. Whitfield, Tallahassee.
George W. Allen, Key West.
Walter F. Coachman, Jacksonville.
W. E. Cummer, Jacksonville.
George W. Saxon, Tallahassee.

FLORIDA—Continued—
John E. Stillman, Pensacola.
T. C. Taliaferro, Tampa.

ILLINOIS—
Published in July BULLETIN.

INDIANA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

KANSAS—
President, Hon. Walter R. Stubbs, Topeka.
Treasurer, John R. Mulvane, Topeka.
Secretary, D. D. Leahy, Topeka.
J. B. Adams, Eldorado.
E. E. Ames, Topeka.
W. H. Burks, Wellington.
C. Q. Chandler, Wichita.
P. W. Goebel,, Kansas City.
Dr. Frank Strong, Lawrence.

KENTUCKY—
Published in July BULLETIN.

MARYLAND—
President, Hon. Austin L. Crothers, Annapolis.
Vice President, Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore.
Treasurer, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., Baltimore.
Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore.
His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore.
David Hutzler, Baltimore.
Eugene Levering, Baltimore.
George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore.
Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore.
Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore.
James R. Wheeler, Baltimore.

MICHIGAN—
Published in July BULLETIN.

MINNESOTA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

MISSOURI—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NEBRASKA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NEW JERSEY—
President, Hon. J. Franklin Fort, Trenton.
Vice President, Hon. Franklin Murphy, Newark.
Treasurer, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark.
Benjamin Atha, Newark.
John H. Campbell, Trenton.
John W. Griggs, Paterson.
George Holmes, Jersey City.
Hamilton Kean, Elizabeth.

NEW YORK—
Published in July BULLETIN.

NORTH DAKOTA—
President, Hon. John Burke, Bismarck.
Treasurer, R. S. Adams, Lisbon.
Secretary, Dr. Fanny Quain, Bismarck.
Rev. R. A. Beard, Fargo.
A. M. Christianson, Towner.
Guy C. H. Corliss, Grand Forks.
George A. McFarland, Valley City.
R. A. Nestos, Minot.
Oscar J. Seiler, Jamestown.
W. F. Winter, Langdon.

OHIO—
Published in July BULLETIN.

OREGON—
President, Hon. Frank W. Benson, Salem.
Treasurer, Hon. E. V. Carter, Ashland.
W. B. Ayer, Portland.
George T. Baldwin, Klamath Falls.
Hon. R. S. Bean, Portland.
Benjamin Selling, Portland.
Dr. Andrew C. Smith, Portland.
Dr. Charles J. Smith, Pendleton.

PORTO RICO—
Honorary President, Hon. George R. Colton, San Juan.
Honorary Vice President, Commanding Officer, Military District of Porto Rico, San Juan.
Honorary Vice President, Commandant, U. S. Naval Station, San Juan.
President, Miss Margery Colton, San Juan.
Vice President, Mr. Juan Hernandez Lopez, San Juan.
Treasurer, the Treasurer of Porto Rico, San Juan.
Secretary, M. Drew Carrel, San Juan.
Dr. Gustavo Munoz, San Juan.
Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, San Juan.
Francisco de Paula Acuna, San Juan.
Henry F. Hord, San Juan.

RHODE ISLAND—
Published in July BULLETIN.

SOUTH CAROLINA—
President, Hon. Martin F. Ansel.
Vice President, Col. A. C. Kaufman, Charleston.
Treasurer, W. D. Morgan, Georgetown.
Neils Christensen, Jr., Beaufort.
Maj. J. L. Coker, Hartsville.
George B. Cromer, Newberry.
William E. Gonzales, Columbia.
Dr. Robert P. Pell, Spartanburg.
Col. Leroy Springs, Lancaster.
Dr. A. J. S. Thomas, Greenville.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
Published in July BULLETIN.

VERMONT—
Published in July BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON—
President, Hon. Marion E. Hay, Olympia.
Vice President, W. H. Cowles, Spokane.
Treasurer, J. E. Chilberg, Seattle.
General James M. Ashton, Tacoma.
Frank W. Baker, Seattle.
George R. Fisher, Wenatchee.
J. C. Hubbell, Ellensburg.
Dr. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA—
President, Hon. William E. Glasscock, Charleston.
Treasurer, Dr. C. B. Graham, Wheeling.
Secretary, Hon. Charles P. Light, Charleston.
D. E. Abbott, Huntington.
C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville.
Ernest L. Love, Grafton.
W. W. Shoch, Rowlesburg.

WYOMING—
President, Hon. Bryant B. Brooks.
Treasurer, B. F. Perkins, Sheridan.
Secretary, Ira B. Fee, Cheyenne.
Otto Gramm, Laramie.
Augustine Kendall, Rock Springs.
W. E. Mullen, Cheyenne.
Charles Stone, Evanston.
Hayden M. White, Buffalo.

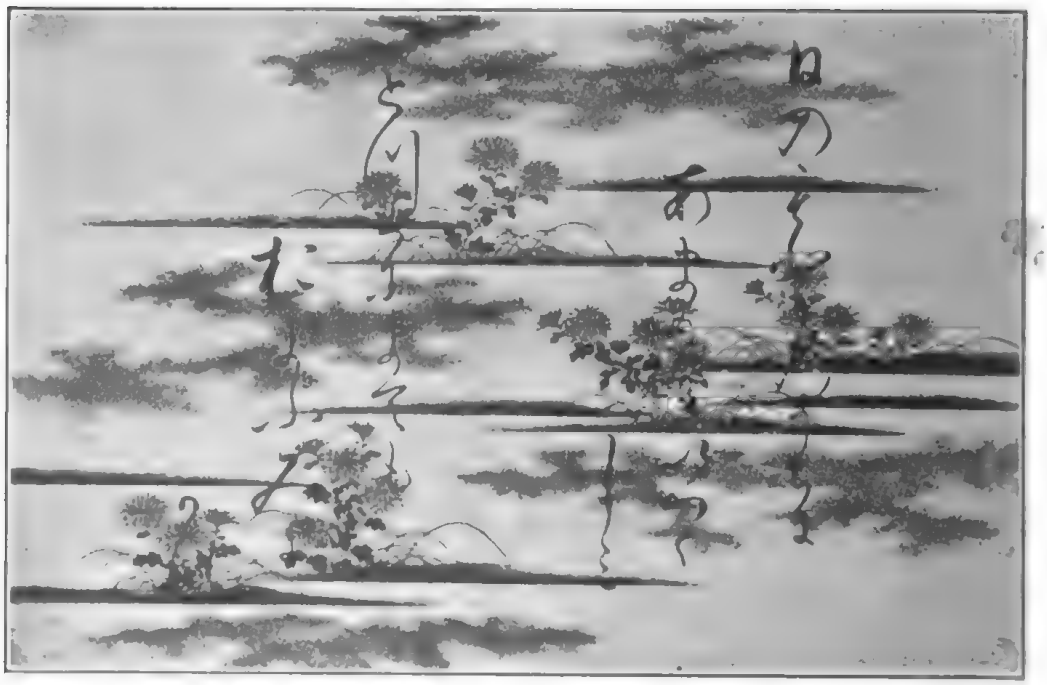
PENSIONS FOR ALABAMA MINE DISASTER SUFFERERS

THE pension system as a method of permanent relief for sufferers from the mine disasters at Mulga and Palos, near Birmingham, Alabama, has been adopted by the executive committee in charge of the relief administration. This is a joint committee representing the Red Cross and an independent local movement.

Mr. George Gordon Crawford, President of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, the largest industry in the State, is chairman of the joint committee and Mr. William McGrath, General Secretary of the Birmingham Associated Charities, is its secretary. These two officers of the committee made a thorough study of the relief situation. This study covered the character of the families in need, their ability to earn a living for themselves, the number and ages of minor children, the opportunities for self-support, and other essential factors of the problem. In the report of this study Messrs. Crawford and McGrath recommended the adoption of a system of pensions for widows with young children. This recommendation was adopted by the committee, and has now been put into effect. The relief fund in the hands of the committee is about $30,000.

Of especial interest in this connection is the fact that at the beginning of its work this committee was committed to a policy in direct opposition to pensions, and that without influence from outside sources finally swung around to the pension plan as a result of its own experience and intensive study of the problem with which it had to deal. It also is of interest that the experience of this committee led it in the same direction and to precisely the same conclusion as that reached by the commission in charge of the relief administration at Cherry, Illinois.

REPORT OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS



POEM GIVEN BY HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS TO THE JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Of the Empire
Overflowing the boundaries
Universal Love
Even unto strange lands
Marches onward. How glorious the age!

IN the third English report of the Japanese Red Cross is given this translation of the beautiful little poem the Empress of Japan wrote and presented to the Society. It was written by her own hand on exquisite paper, upon whose golden background are chrysanthemums in full bloom among various grasses and plants on an autumnal field. The lines of the translation if some-

what changed make the thought a little clearer: "Universal love overflowing the boundaries of the Empire marches onward, even unto strange lands. How glorious the age!" This little poem doubtless refers to the assistance of the Japanese Red Cross not only during war and disaster at home, but to the generous contributions it sent after the San Francisco fire and the Italian earthquake, as well as to the fact that in its wars it has always shown the true Red Cross spirit in caring for its wounded enemies.

The interest that the imperial family of Japan takes in its Red Cross was manifest at its annual meeting in June, 1909, in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, at which the Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess were present. Over 40,000 members attended this meeting and cheered with an enthusiastic chorus of "Banzai" the greeting the Empress herself read to them. The Imperial family contribute yearly to the Japanese Red Cross over $12,000 besides the Emperor's generous original subscription and the grant of land for the central hospital.

In the reports of the meetings of the branches it is remarkable to note the attendance; 15,000 at Gumma, 5,000 at Fukushima, 8,000 in the Island of Formosa, 20,000 at Kumamoto, etc. Some fifty branches held annual meetings, and over seven hundred meetings of town or village committees were also held in 1909. The full membership of the Japanese Red Cross now amounts to 1,522,588—one member to every thirty Japanese subjects.

A large branch has been organized in Korea, with both Japanese and Korean members, and is under the patronage of the Emperor of Korea. This, though coming under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Red Cross Central Committee, retains all its funds for the benefit of the Red Cross in Korea.

The report contains statements as to the Relief Department, Hospital Trains, Hospital Ships, Relief Detachments and Transport Columns for Wounded. The Society, besides its main hospital at Tokyo, has thirteen others. A total of 9,103 patients were cared for in these hospitals during the year.

On July 31st a great fire in Osaka destroyed 15,000 houses. The Osaka Red Cross Branch established immediately a temporary relief station with a large force of physicians, nurses, etc. From this station the more serious cases were taken to its regular hospital. On August 14th a severe earthquake occurred in the Provinces of Shiga and Gifu. The Shiga Branch promptly dispatched a relief corps of five surgeons and twenty-four nurses to the centre of the disturbance, where a station was established, and several of the personnel were sent into other parts of the afflicted districts. This relief corps cared for 791 injured persons.

Four times during 1909 the Formosa Branch was called into active service after engagements between the Japanese military guards and the hostile savages of the island, which necessitated the care of 2,609 sick and wounded by the Society. The Red Cross endeavored also to take care of the disabled natives, but their wild nature was found utterly unmanageable. Early in 1909 the branch at Gen-san, Korea, rendered relief after a serious famine in the southern Province of Ham-Gyeng Do. In April Hongwanji, one of the great Buddhist sanctuaries of Japan, celebrated an anniversary of its founder, which brought as usual a very large crowd from all parts. During the eight days' celebration the Red Cross took care of about 1,700 cases of injury and illness. During 1909 the report shows that the Japanese Red Cross gave assistance in twenty-four cases. The Society received in contributions for the Italian earthquake over $82,000.

Taking the value of the yen at fifty cents, the financial reports show for 1909:

Total revenue	$2,139,390
Total expenditure	981,888
FUNDS ON HAND.	
Permanent funds	$5,571,663
Special funds	647,350
Branch funds	1,596,094
Total	$7,815,107

The Society plans by 1914 to increase its permanent funds to $7,500,000. This was to have been accomplished by 1912, but the Russo-Japanese war necessitated an expenditure of $2,500,000, which, while not in any way depleting the permanent funds, retarded the plan for two years. However, the funds are growing so rapidly from the surplus revenue, the Society expects to complete the amount by 1913. After this has been done the branches will be permitted to retain 80 per cent of their revenues, the headquarters being maintained on the other 20 per cent and on the income of its capital.

On the cover of the Japanese Bulletin, which is entitled "The Red Cross in the Far East," appears the Red Cross, about which hover two white doves carrying olive branches, while a third dove rests on one of the arms of the cross. The Japanese have a great gift for expressing in a few brief lines some exquisite poetic thought, and on the cover of their Red Cross Bulletin they have put a beautiful thought in a simple design.

CANAL ZONE BRANCH AND CARTAGO RELIEF.

OUR Red Cross in the Canal Zone at the time of the Cartago earthquake was most prompt in the work of assistance. This Branch of the Red Cross not only sent $500, but Major Devol sent as the representative of the Branch Mr. Dibrell to the scene of the disaster. An interesting report of Mr. Dibrell's has been forwarded to Headquarters by Major Devol, which is given in this BULLETIN. The Central Committee desires to express its appreciation of the active aid given by this Branch and of Mr. Dibrell's kind assistance.

"Following instructions contained in your letter of May 12th relative to delivery of blankets and tents consigned by the Red Cross of the Canal Zone for relief of the Cartago earthquake sufferers, I have the honor to report that the tug *Phoenix* reached Port Limon Friday evening, May 13th, and these supplies were discharged and loaded into cars by 3 o'clock of the day following, same leaving Port Limon for Cartago Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. Through courtesy of the Northern Railway Company shipment was made without charge. Unfortunately, owing to a slide some thirty miles this side of Cartago, the supplies did not reach that point until Tuesday.

"In company with Mr. Monroe, Secretary of the American Legation at San Jose, I visited Cartago on last Monday. The scenes there do indeed bear most pathetic witness to the terrible catastrophe by which the city was destroyed. From one end of the city to the other, and including the pretty little village of Paraiso, the country around Cartago is one great mass of ruins. We

were unable to find a single house left standing, with exception of the home of Dr. Pirie, and this was on the point of falling. It was noted that even the stone walls surrounding the pastures had been shaken down, and enormous stones, which tradition says were ejected from the crater of Irazu in bygone days and have been imbedded in the soil for centuries past, were thrown out and rolled from fifty to two hundred yards. Official figures as to the number of lives lost could not be obtained, but local papers estimate from twelve to fifteen and twenty-five hundred, while residents of Cartago claim the dead will not exceed nine hundred. It can hardly be understood how all of the many Americans in Cartago at the time escaped even without a serious injury.

"Both Mr. Monroe and myself made careful inquiry and investigation as to what attempt was being made to care for the survivors, and I am pleased to be able to report to you that no character of supplies could have been more welcome to these people than the tents and blankets. Food in plentiful quantities was being supplied by the Costa Rican Government, which also was giving employment at the rate of $1.00 per day to all who desired same in the clearing away of the debris, but actual suffering was being undergone through lack of covering against the cold at night and shelter from the constant rains. The President, whom I met at Cartago, seemed to feel most deeply the kindness of the American people, and requested that the sincere thanks and appreciation of himself and his countrymen be conveyed to the Red Cross of the Canal Zone for their prompt and most useful assistance.

"Distribution of these blankets and tents will be made by Mr. Lee, the American Consul at San Jose, who has worked most heroically in the rescue and relief of the Cartago sufferers. Mr. Lee told me of many pathetic incidents witnessed personally. One of a pretty little girl, found dead with her rag baby hugged tight in her arms; of the Guatemalan representative at the Peace Court, Senor Bocanegra, who has lost his reason over the tragic death of his wife; of Ignacio Rivera, found lying dead in his home with his two little children, one on each side. Three monks of the convent were found dead, kneeling in front of a crucifix; and under the ruins of one home a number of children with their mother were found seated at a table, where they had evidently been dining. Probably one of the most horrible incidents was that of a mother and a seven-year-old son found dead in the ward of Pueblo. The mother had been killed instantly, but no sign of injury appeared on the child, and evidently it had lived for two or three days. When found his teeth were set in his mother's leg, which he had been trying to eat, a sign that he had perished of hunger. The finding of a shoemaker with boot on his knee and hammer poised for striking, and that of a Chinaman holding out a piece of bread in one hand and a coin in the other, and a woman—his last customer—dead at his feet, tells with what awful suddenness ruin and death overtook the ill-fated city.

"It is stated by the President that a new and larger and greater Cartago will be built on the old site, construction to be entirely either of reinforced concrete or lumber. At Turrialba, where it is said the shock was equally as severe as that felt at Cartago, no lives were lost or property destroyed. Frame construction is used entirely at Turrialba, and it is reasonable to believe that the terrible disaster at Cartago would not have occurred had the buildings there been constructed of a similar material in place of the adobe, which proved indeed a veritable death trap.

"Very respectfully,
"(Signed) J. W. DIBRELL."

FOREST FIRES AND THE RED CROSS

WHEN the forest fires in the Northwestern States had assumed serious magnitude in the latter part of August, the Red Cross telegraphed to the Governors of the various States in which the fires were raging inquiring concerning the exact situation and offering the services of the Red Cross, if necessary, in the relief of the fire sufferers. In response to these telegrams, replies were received as follows:

"HELENA, MONTANA.

"As the fire situation stands today there seems no need of the services of the Red Cross. Conditions generally improved and local authorities seem able to care for all sufferers. On behalf of the people of Montana, I thank you for the generous tender of the services of the Red Cross.

"EDWIN L. NORRIS,
"Gov. of Montana."

"BOISE, IDAHO.

"Citizens of Idaho have furnished financial and personal assistance for fire sufferers. Am wiring however to Mayor of Wallace in burnt district. Will let you know as soon as possible what help is desired, if any. In behalf of our people I desire to thank you for your kindness in wiring concerning this great disaster which has come upon us.

"JAMES H. BRADY, *Governor."*

It is noteworthy that most of the loss of life caused by the fires has occurred among the men engaged in fighting the progress of the flames. Few lives were lost through the burning of homes. The courage required of the men who for many days endured the hardships and dangers involved in checking the spread of these fires is indicated by the loss of almost one hundred lives among the ranks of the fighters.

In addition to the loss of life, about fifty of the fire fighters were seriously injured, and are now disabled. Many of these men are in hospitals while others are at home or in the care of friends. They were chiefly in the temporary employ of the Forest Service of the United States. The law governing their tenure makes no provision for payment of their wages when not actually at work. Neither does the law provide for payment for hospital care and medical treatment made necessary by injuries received while in the discharge of their duty. This situation at once aroused the interest and sympathy of the entire country. These brave fellows, disabled while serving their country in an extremely dangerous duty, were left suffering and helpless with no provision for payment for the care necessary to restore them to health.

In view of these circumstances, the Red Cross decided that here was a legitimate field for assistance on its part. Accordingly after conference with officers of the Forest Service the Red Cross sent $1,000 to Mr. W. B. Greeley, District Forester, at Missoula, Montana, with instructions that the amount be expended at his discretion in paying for hospital and medical care of men disabled in fighting the forest fires.

In relation to this matter a letter has been received of which the following is a copy:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 6, 1910.

"MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
"National Director American Red Cross,
"Room 341, State, War and Navy Bldg.

"DEAR SIR: Mr. Potter has informed me of the generous action of the American Red Cross Society in placing in the hands of District Forester Greeley a thousand dollars for the medical care of those injured in fighting the Western forest fires. Permit me, on behalf of the Department, to express to you and to the Directors of the Society my sincere and grateful thanks for the relief thus extended to the men who were injured while in the employ of the Government. I keenly regret that, under the existing law, there was no power given to the Secretary of Agriculture which could be exercised on their behalf. Such a contingency as the present had, however, not been foreseen; and I presume that the very circumstances which you have been so good as to consider an opportunity for your charitable aid will present to Congress the question whether it should not provide for such relief as a matter of Governmental duty. In any case, however, you have extended help which is doubly effective because it comes at the time when it is most needed, and I thank you most heartily for it.

"Very truly yours,
"W. M. HAYS,
"*Acting Secretary.*"

The suggestion contained in the foregoing letter, that Congress may be moved by the recent experience in the Northwest, to make provision for the care of temporary employes injured in the discharge of duty, has already been voiced by the press in many quarters. It will no doubt be called to the attention of Congress at the proper time.

TOKYO FLOODS

ACTING upon prior instructions from the Department of State to diplomatic officers to report the occurrence abroad of any disasters of unusual magnitude requiring extensive relief operations, the American Ambassador at Tokyo, Japan, under date of August 16, 1910, cabled to the Secretary of State the details of the disastrous floods which had wrought great damage in Tokyo and surrounding sections. The Ambassador's dispatch conveyed the information that 1,112 persons were killed or missing, 3,953 houses destroyed, and

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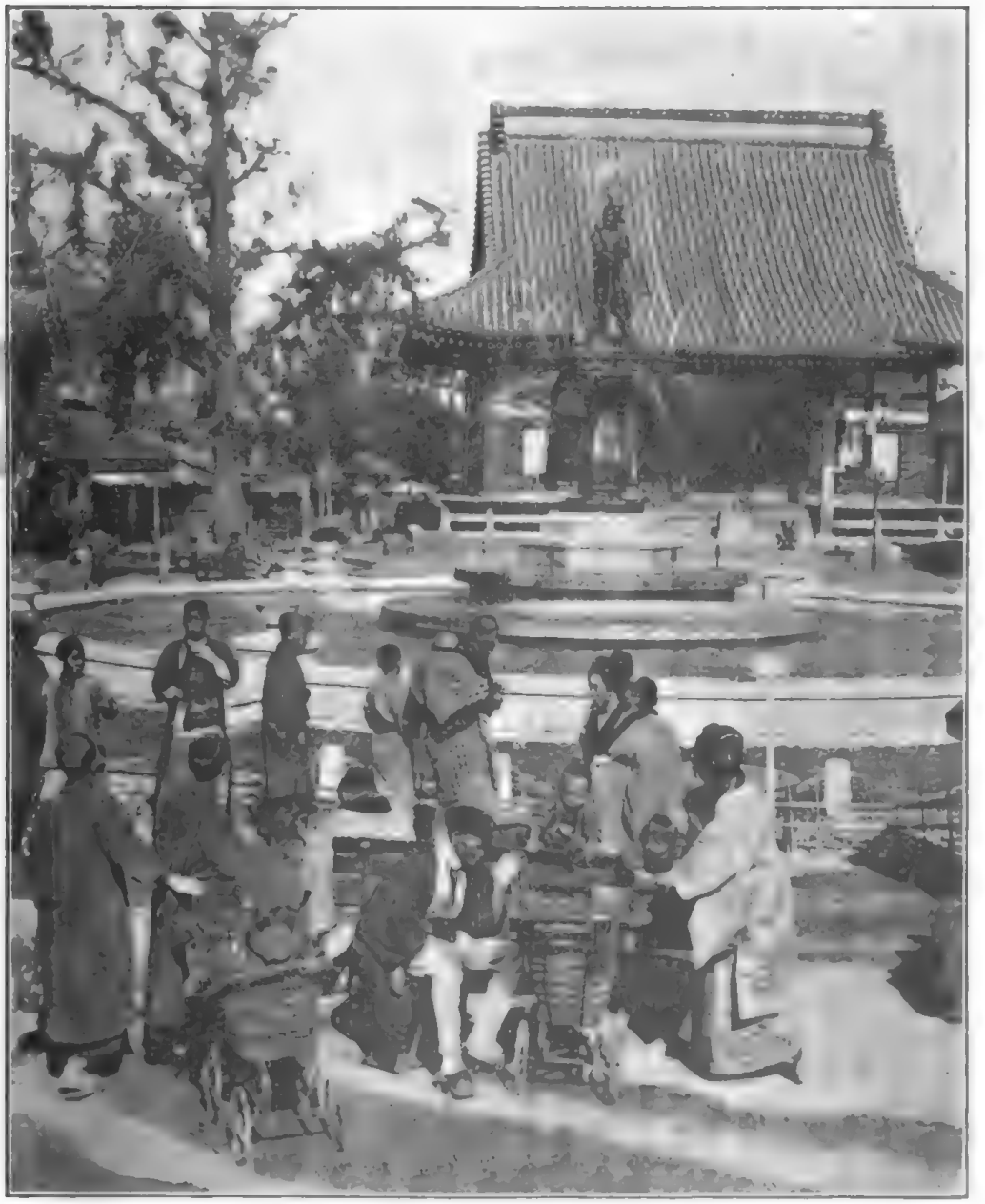
CROWDS IN THE STREET LEADING TO ASAKUSA, THE FAMOUS RECREATION QUARTER OF TOKYO.

151,653 houses damaged; that there were 100,000 refugees in Tokyo, and communication with the outlying affected districts broken; the damage to the rice crop was estimated at 9,000,000 yen.

The Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Huntington Wilson, as Chairman of the International Relief Board of the American Red Cross, recommended to the Central Committee that an appropriation of $5,000.00 be made from the Contingent Relief Fund of the Society. This recommendation was promptly approved, and the Department of State requested to transmit by telegraph to the American Ambassador at Tokyo $5,000.00, to be placed at the disposition of the Japanese Red Cross Society, for use in the work of relief undertaken by that splendid organization.



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SCENE IN ASAKUSA PARK, TOKYO.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT.

CALIFORNIA.

Dr. J. N. Force, an active and enthusiastic member of the Red Cross, and a resident of Berkeley, California, has lately interested the Police Department of that city in the subject of First Aid Instruction for policemen. The Police Department of Berkeley has already ordered a number of Red Cross text books and First Aid outfits. It is proposed that these be issued to the police at once and that later, in cooperation with the Red Cross, first aid boxes, specially adapted to the class of injuries which are mainly encountered by policemen, be manufactured and placed at appropriate points in the city of Berkeley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Red Cross Inter-Company First Aid Contest for the miners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania was held at Valley View Park, Inkerman, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1910. Description of this important contest, which has become an annual feature, will be postponed until the next number of THE BULLETIN, as at the time of going to press sufficient time is not available to do it justice.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The following reports give in detail an account of Dr. Shields' work in the coal fields of West Virginia. A reference is also made to a certain amount of work done in connection therewith in Virginia:

SCRANTON, PA., JUNE 2, 1910.

MAJ. CHAS. LYNCH, U. S. A.,
First Aid Department, American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Allow me the honor to submit the following as a report of First Aid Work in the coal fields of West Virginia:

Charleston, W. Va.: May 4th. I was met at the station by Mr. Ira D. Shaw of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., who had arranged the itinerary and also gone to a good deal of trouble to see a number of coal operators at distant points. A meeting had been arranged for at the Y. M. C. A. for evening of the above date, but on account of short notice and rain we could have no meeting.

Decota: Mr. Shaw and I went out, arriving at Decota at 4:00 p. m. This place is the center of the Cabin Creek Coal Field, and Mr. Shaw last summer established an industrial Y. M. C. A. which I think is doing a great deal of good from an educational point of view. We held a meeting in that building. I introduced myself by telling of the First Aid Deparment of the Red Cross; what they were doing; that we were bringing this First Aid movement to them and that it would be of great value in case of mine accidents. I afterwards demonstrated the making of a temporary stretcher out of two

coats and two mine augurs and dressed a man who was supposed to have a compound fracture of the thigh. The audience seemed very much interested Attendance, 35.

Second Meeting: May 6. During the forenoon I visited the mines in that immediate vicinity, called on the General Manager, Mr. Cabell, who seemed much interested and pleased because the Red Cross had sent a representative to that district, and he assured me that I would have a larger attendance at the meeting that night. We held meetings in the same place and I went over the same ground, as there were a number of new faces in the audience, which was made up of mine superintendents, foremen and miners, and also Dr. E.

DEMONSTRATION OF FIRST AID AND RESCUE APPARATUS BY DR. SHIELDS, RED CROSS, AND DR. RUTLEDGE, U. S. BUREAU OF MINES.

R. Schoolfield, the surgeon for the company, was present. I asked for volunteers to organize a First Aid Corps and twenty-five held up their hands. We perfected a temporary organization with Dr. Schoolfield as Medical Director. A very good meeting. Attendance, 93.

Note: Since my visit I notice in the local items of the *Charleston Mail* that this Corps has had their first meeting with an attendance of 30, which shows something permanent has been accomplished.

Charleston: May 7th. We got back here at 10:30 a. m. and I called at the State Capitol on Mr. John Laing, Chief Mine Inspector, who is greatly interested in First Aid to the Injured in the Mines, and he arranged to send one of his assistants, Mr. Conner, out with me next week.

Sharon: (Cabin Creek Field.) May 9th. We went out with Mr. Conner and held meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Mr. Conner spoke, by way of introducing me, on the good that had been done by First Aid Work in other places and the suffering, pain and lives that might be saved in West Virginia if this work could be inaugurated in every section of the State. Gave lecture and demonstration as at other places. A committee was appointed to organize a Corps. Dr. E. R. Hatfield, who was present, volunteered to take charge and train the Corps and seemed greatly interested. Spoke of how the work would help him in his practice in taking care of mine accidents. There were four mines represented and two companies—Wyatt Coal Company and Dry Branch Coal Company. The meeting was closed by motion made and carried to meet one week from tonight to perfect a permanent organization. Attendance, 51.

Dorothy: May 10th. Went up to Dorothy, but as there was some misunderstanding about the date of the meeting, and Superintendent Sandberg was away, the meeting was postponed until May 13th. I went back to Charleston and met Mr. John H. and Mr. David Jones, owners of the big coal company at Dorothy, and also Mr. Sandberg at the hotel. Mr. Jones told me that the Corps at his mines at Marianna were having regular meetings and much interested in First Aid Work. As you will remember, from a previous report, I was there early in March.

May 13th: Arrived at Dorothy at 2:00 p. m. Meeting was arranged in the school building. I gave demonstration and explained how a First Aid Corps could be organized and maintained at this place, which is very much isolated, it being a new mine just opened about a year. I asked for volunteers, and twenty-one held up their hands. A committee was appointed to perfect an organization. Two doctors present, Drs. B. M. and J. Pethey. The postoffice address is Lawson, W. Va. Attendance, 35.

Note: As they only have one train here a day I hired a young man to take my baggage; got up at four o'clock in the morning and walked over the mountain seven miles to Kayford and caught another train.

Kayford: May 11th. We held meeting in the lodge room; was introduced by the General Manager, I. S. Davis, of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company. Gave lecture and demonstration as at other places. The audience had a number of ladies and children. Could not perfect an organization, but I think the seed sown at the meeting will produce some good. One doctor, Dr. E. R. Fisher, present. Attendance, 180.

Acme: May 12th. The mines are under the same management as at Kayford—the C. C. C. Coal Co. The superintendent, Mr. Stranghan, is very much interested in this work. He was formerly an assistant State Mine Inspector, and knows what good First Aid can do. We held meeting in the Union Church. Did not open until late on account of waiting for some men to come to the meeting on the train, which was late. Same order of things gone through as at other places. The audience thought it was wonderful how a temporary stretcher could be made out of the things that were on a man's back and in the mine chamber. Twenty-five volunteered to organize a corps. The local physician, Dr. Campbell, spoke very encouragingly of the work. Attendance, 125.

Charleston: May 16th. Called at the Chief Mine Inspector's office in the State Capitol. Mr. Laing, the Chief Inspector, volunteered to assist me in any way he could, for which I thanked him.

Mucklow: May 16th: I went to this place alone, as Mr. Shaw had an engagement in another part of the State. As General Manager Rogers, who knew the meeting was to be held, was away, and I arrived at Mucklow at 6:15 p. m., it was too late to get up a meeting. I called on the physician for the Company (Paint Creek Coal Company), and also saw one or two superintendents during the evening, but don't know whether they will be interested enough to inaugurate this work.

Charleston: May 17th. Got back from Mucklow at 10:30 a. m. Called at Governor Glasscock's office in the State Capitol, but as he was engaged with a commission, made a date with his private secretary for the following Saturday, when I called on him. He has recently accepted the Presidency of

the West Virginia State Board. We had a very pleasant interview and he assured me that he would be at the Red Cross' service in any way that he could be of assistance.

Winefrede: May 18th. This company is off the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio and has its own railroad. We arrived at 2:00 p. m., and during the afternoon Mr. Shaw and I visited some of the other mines in the neighborhood. We held meeting in the company's opera house. The meeting was similar in character to those at other places. Dr. H. C. Slaughter, after the lecture was over, acted as chairman, and a meeting for permanent organization was called for May 23rd. Attendance, 45.

Note: On my way to Winefrede, I called at the Sheltering Arms Hospital at Hanford, meeting Drs. Hunter and Ware, who asked me if I could not give a talk to the staff and nurses of the hospital. I told them that my time was all filled up, but if I could get an open date I would certainly come out and give them a talk.

Marting: May 19th. Left Winefrede at 7:00 o'clock a. m. Arrived at the river (Kanawha), at 7:30. Took ferry across to a station on the K. & M. R. R., and went up to Smithers, the junction, where I had to wait five hours for a train on the Kelly's Creek branch of this road, arriving at Marting at 4:20. Was met by General Manager, Mr. Clarence Fenton, who is much interested in this work. The company operating at this place is the Columbus Iron & Steel Company, of Ohio. Held meeting in the company's club house with a large audience. A number had to stand. Gave talk and demonstration as at other places. All the superintendents and foremen present. Rev. Silliman, of this place, gave a talk at the end of the meeting, endorsing the work . Dr. O'Brian acted as chairman, and a committee was appointed to meet May 26th, for perfecting a permanent organization. Attendance, 152.

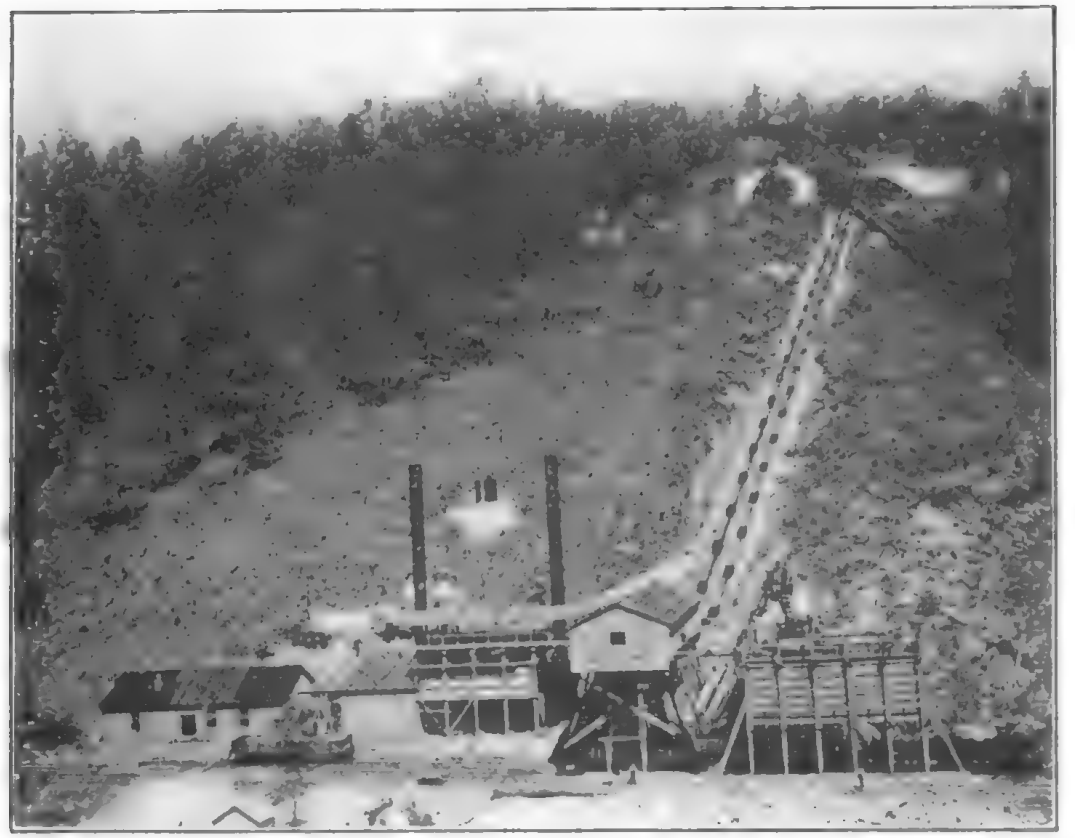
Ward: May 20th. Left Marting at 7:00 o'clock, arriving at this place at noon. The date of the meeting had been forgotten, and as there was a large political gathering that night and the General Manager, Mr. Dawson, was away, we thought it best to defer the meeting. I called on the company doctor, Dr. Maury Anderson, and went over the work and left some literature with him. I then called up the Sheltering Arms Hospital, at Hanford, by phone, telling them of this open date and that I could come down there tonight. It was very agreeable to them and I will go down.

Hanford: May 20th. Went to this place by way of Charleston from Ward. Lectured to the staff of doctors and nurses. This hospital, the Sheltering Arms, is the hospital fostered by the Episcopal Church and maintained by the coal companies occupying this field. They have a hundred beds and a splendid building and it is certainly doing a wonderful work in this district. The superintendent, Dr. J. Ross Hunter, stated that our coming (Red Cross), was most welcome and he hoped that every coal company in this district would take advantage and organize First Aid Corps, and that it would be the means of saving limbs and making quicker recoveries, and saving lives, as they in the hospital were in a position to daily see the lack of First Aid and he assured me that he would push this work among the officials and managers of the coal companies who helped to maintain the hospital.

Holden: May 23rd. Left Charleston at 5:35 a. m. and arrived at this place at noon. This is a model mining camp, operated by the United States Coal & Oil Company, employing about fourteen hundred men. The houses are well built, the streets clean and almost everyone has a garden and a nice lawn, and the company encourages this work in every way. The company also has rescue apparatus in the shape of Draeger Helmets. We held meeting in the splendid opera house owned and maintained by the company. Most of the officials of the company were present; also the company doctors, Drs. W. Farley and E. Begg. General Manager Paul Hardy assured me that they would take up this work. Twenty-five men volunteered to join the First Aid Corps. Meeting called for May 30th. Attendance, 85.

Morgantown: May 25th. Arrived here this afternoon after spending the night in Clarksburg, where Mr. Shaw and I interviewed several managers of coal companies. We were met at the station by Mr. J. B. Hanfred, General Manager of the Elkins Coal Company, who had arranged a meeting for the next evening, at which time he said that he would have a special train run and bring in representatives from all the Elkins Coal Company mines and several other companies occupying that field.

May 26th: Called in the morning at Mr. Hanford's office and met Mr. David Elkins. Had a very pleasant interview. In the afternoon I visited the University buildings and met the physical director, Mr. A. M. Chez, who was interested in First Aid work and desired to know the details and system of how to organize and carry it on, as he was very anxious to get up a corps among the university students and cadets. We took the train that Mr. Hanford had provided at 5:30, stopping at several stations and taking on mine superintendents, foremen, miners and physicians, arriving at 6:15 at Oak Park, a beautiful resort two thousand feet above sea level. We held a meeting in the dancing pavilion, and it was certainly a much interested and enthusiastic audience. After the lecture and demonstration a rising vote of



COAL MINING MACHINERY, FAIRMONT, W. VA.

thanks was given to the Red Cross. The best meeting held yet in West Virginia. Five doctors present, and, besides the Elkins Coal Company, the Cascade Coke and Connellsville Basin Coal Company were represented. The following doctors were present: Dr. S. S. Wade, Dr. G. S. Brook, Dr. E. R. Edmundston, Dr. B. B. Cox, Morgantown, Dr. Devins, of Masontown. Attendance, 250.

Fairmont: May 27th. I went to the offices of the Consolidation Coal Company and arranged the details of a meeting with Mr. Evans, private secretary of Mr. Watson, the General Manager, (Mr. Shaw having left me at Morgantown on May 26th). We held meeting in evening in Masonic Hall. Talked and gave demonstration on same lines as at other places. Those that were present seemed to be interested, but the attendance was small considering

the number of men employed by this company—mostly superintendents and foremen; however, I had four doctors in the audience, and also Ex-Governor Flemming, chief counsel of the company. Could not perfect an organization. The names of the doctors present are as follows: Dr. J. A. Riedy and H. O. Rohback, of Momanga, W. Va., Dr. John P. Olkire, Evason, and Dr. F. W. Hill of Montanna Mine. Attendance, 105.

Clarksburg: May 28th. Went down at 5:00 p. m., and held meeting in engineers' room. This is the same company as at Fairmont—the Consolidation Coal Company, and, by the way, this company is one of the largest coal companies in the United States. They have interests in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky. Was introduced by General Superintendent Brooks to a room-full and some standing. Four representatives of the press and besides the company above mentioned there were seven companies represented, and the higher officials of these companies were in attendance; also six doctors, as follows: R. B. Nutter, Enterprise; Dr. L. A. Smith, Dr. J. E. Wilson, Dr. Davis, and Dr. B. F. Kettleworth, all of them, with the exception of Dr. Nutter, being from Clarksburg. I certainly appreciated the interest and attention shown by the men in the audience at this meeting. A number of questions were asked, and a vote of thanks given to the Red Cross; and Mr. Brooks, the General Manager, said they would take the matter up at once and thought, with the assistance of the doctors, they could start First Aid Corps in all the mines.

Note: This morning, I went down to Mononga, the mine where the large explosion occurred two years ago, and spent two hours looking over the plant and visiting with the doctors. This company, the Consolidation Company, are very up-to-date in trying to prevent accidents. As I understand, they make tests of the air in the mines (chemically) every day. They have rescue apparatus at different places, have an organization of their superintendents and foremen which have regular meetings at which the principal topic is the prevention of accidents.

REMARKS.

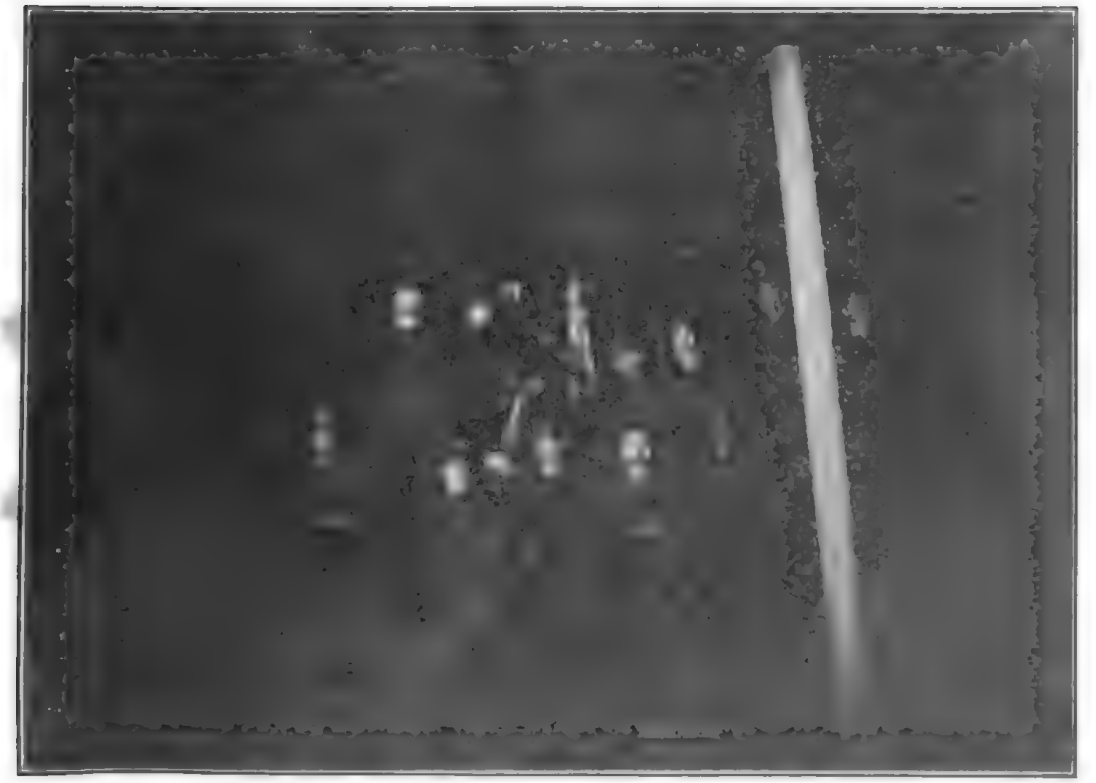
As a whole, the work in West Virginia, or rather the portion that I have visited, has been highly successful. At first I was rather discouraged on account of failure at some places to have meetings, and the seeming lack of interest, but I think this was due in part to not understanding the character and object of the Red Cross' campaign, but at each and every meeting I stated that the Red Cross was carrying on this work on purely humane and philanthropic lines and all we asked was to know that our coming had been the means of establishing something permanent in the line of First Aid work, and that we had to get three different sets of people interested, and that this work would benefit all three of the parties concerned; namely, the coal companies and the officials of the coal companies, the men who do the actual work in the mines and the doctors who take care of mine accidents. And, then after the first week or two of meetings and the knowledge of the character of the work became noised around, the interest and attendance were markedly increased, for they then understood that there was absolutely no "string" to this work. All the companies and men seemed much disappointed on account of my failure to bring the car into the field as I had previously arranged.

First Aid to the Injured is needed in West Virginia mining regions as much, or more, than in any other mining region in the country. One reason for this is on account of the natural contour of the country, it being a series

of narrow and comparatively long valleys making the means of transportation rather slow and the distance to hospitals long. Another reason is, comparatively speaking, that West Virginian coal mines are just being developed, and it would be impossible to have the same conveniences in transportation as in older mining regions, but I am happy to say that when the mining men fully understood this work, that not only they, but the men and the local physicians placed every facility at my command and afforded me every courtesy. I am in receipt of a number of letters from physicians who practice in this field asking for information.

ADDITIONAL WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va.: June 23. Arrived here at noon. Was met by Mr.



SCENE IN THE MINES OF U. S. COAL AND IRON CO. GANG OF FIRE FIGHTERS.

Ira D. Shaw, and we planned the work for the next three weeks, commencing at Mucklow, June 24th.

Mucklow, W. Va., June 24. Arrived here here at 11 p. m., and was met by General Superintendent Mr. Green. Spent the day in going over the camp and seeing the physicians. Held meeting in the evening in the church. One-half the audience ladies. Did not talk very much, but did more demonstrating. Succeeded in perfecting a temporary organization, which will be made permanent at a meeting called for July 1st. Attendance, 85.

Note: I saw Mr. Green on July 4th in Charleston, and he told me that they had a meeting at Mucklow and organized permanently, with Dr. J. C. Anderson as Medical Director.

Charleston: June 25. Saw several coal operators, including Mr. Sanburg, of the Big Coal Company at Dorothy.

Powelton: June 27. Arrived here at noon, and was entertained by D. T. Evans at his home. Held meeting in the opera house to a very representative and seemingly appreciative audience. Mr. Evans spoke eloquently of the Red Cross' work after I had finished. I called for volunteers, and twenty-one held up their hands, expressing their willingness to start a First Aid Corps. Dr. A. W. deBell volunteered to take charge as Medical Director. A very successful meeting. Attendance, 100.

Mt. Carbon: June 28. Stopped here between trains, and called on Dr. W. Lee Weadon, who has charge of three collieries, and went over the Red Cross' work with him, giving him information how to start and maintain a First Aid Corps in each mine. Left him some literature. He seemed much interested and promised to take the matter up at once, and also have his assistant at Elk Ridge organize a corps at that place.

Ansted: June 28. Left the main line of the C. & O. at Macdugal, and walked up here, as there are no passenger trains on this branch. Was heartily welcomed by Captain William Nelson Page, President, and Mr. Rawley C. Taylor, the General Manager of the company. Held meeting in the opera house to an interested audience. Drs. A. L. Morris and George W. Fox, present, who both spoke afterwards, expressing their willingness to assist in any way they could in the work. Captain Page also gave words of encouragement. Attendance, 65.

Note: The company here has such men in its directorate as Mr. Levi P. Morton and Mr. Erskine Hewitt and Dr. Joseph Green of New York.

MacDonald: June 29. Came here from Ansted by way of Thurmond and the Loup Creek Branch. Arrived at 4 p. m. Found the General Manager, Mr. Smiley, was away, and that the meeting had been arranged for the next town, Mt. Hope, and the arrangement of the meeting had been turned over to Mr. Tulley a banker of that place.

Held meeting in the Baptist Church. Waiting until 8:45 for more people to come, and at 9 p. m. Mr. Shaw and I opened the meeting to a scant audience. I gave talk and demonstration as at other places, but unfortunately we had only two miners present. There was evidently some mismanagement on the part of those who agreed to arrange for the meeting. Attendance, only 15.

Note: This town, Mt. Hope, was recently completely destroyed by fire, and there was no place to stay, so we had to walk back to Macdonald to get a place to sleep.

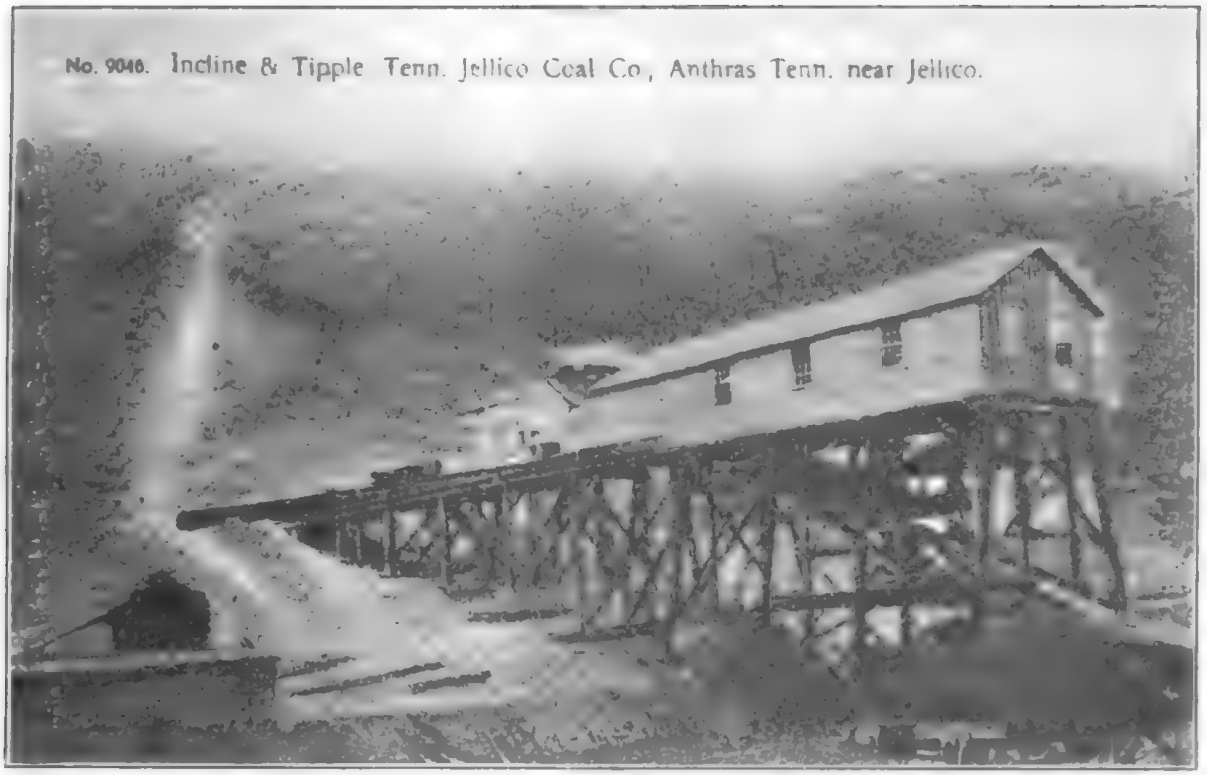
Thurmond: June 30. Came down here at 8:30, and spent the day. Saw Dr. Mankin, who has charge of several collieries in this vicinity. Succeeded in getting him interested in the work, which I hope he will soon organize in the mines under his charge.

Glen Jean: July 1st. Left Thurmond at 3:30 p. m., arrived at Glen Jean at 4 p. m. Was entertained at dinner by Mr. McKell, and spoke in the opera house in the evening to a rather small crowd, but we had representatives from six or seven mining companies in the vicinity, to whom Mr. McKell had phoned during the day. We also had the superintendents from Red Star, Harvey and McDonald. Dr. William M. Lee, present, and signified his willingness to aid in any way he could in organizing a corps. Attendance, 75.

Charleston: July 2. Got back here at noon and will spend the next three days here, on account of the holidays, (Fourth of July.)

Boomer: July 6. Arrived here at 11 a. m. Saw Mr. Huddy, General Manager. Said he had arranged a meeting in the school building. This company, the Boomer Coal & Coke Co., is owned by the Mark Hanna estate. Had to open meeting rather late, 8:30. Rather a small audience. Talked and gave demonstration, as at other places. Men thought temporary stretcher made out of two coats and two augers was wonderful. Three doctors present. Succeeded in organizing a corps with twenty members, and the following officers: William H. Thompson, President; Samuel Jenkins, Vice President; J. L. Ballard, Secretary; Drs. W. N. Haynes, Ball and Carter, Medical Directors. Notwithstanding the audience was small I think I reached the men who are important to have in this work. Attendance, 25.

Smithers: July 7th. Arrived here at 4 p. m. Was welcomed by Mr.



Johnson, General Manager, and General Superintendent Bridges. We held meeting in the school building with a fair audience, notwithstanding the severe rain storm that set in just before the time of the meeting. Some ladies. All the higher officials of the W. R. Johnson Coal Company and Sunday Creek Coal Company. Two doctors present, Dr. Hess, of Longacre, and Dr. J. S. Shafer, of Cannelton. Attendance, 75.

Note: Walked to the river and crossed in a row boat to Montgomery, as there was no place to stay in Smithers.

Page: July 8th. Arrived here at 12 m. Was entertained at dinner by Mr. J. C. R. Taylor, General Manager of the Loup Creek Coal Company, who, like his brother at Ansted, is much interested in First Aid work. Unfortunately, there was a traveling circus in the town (a rare thing), and it greatly interfered with my meeting. We held meeting in school house, commencing at seven o'clock, in order that the men might attend the circus after-

wards. Those who were present seemed to be much interested, and willingly took part in the demonstration. No doctors present, due to cases of illness in the camp, but I had had interviews with Dr. R. W. Timberlake and his assistant, Dr. R. A. Vaughan, in the afternoon, and they both seemed much interested in the work. Attendance, 35.

Charleston: July 9th. Left Page at 8 a. m., on a railroad bicycle kindly loaned me by Dr. Timberlake, and rode ten miles down the track carrying my baggage on the wheel to Deepwater, catching the 9:30 train for Charleston, where I arrived at 11 p. m.

REMARKS.

I fear I have not been able to accomplish as much in the past three weeks as in my previous visit to West Virginia. Have not gotten over as much territory, nor held as many meetings, nor have the audiences been as large, due in part to the extremely hot, rainy weather, and the midsummer holidays, and to the illness of Mr. Ira D. Shaw, who, as you know, has rendered the Red Cross' work in West Virginia much valuable assistance, arranging and making all my itinerary, visiting the different mining camps with me, and assisting in every way he could. But I think that those who did attend are the people who will inaugurate and perpetuate the work in the mines, and who, I am certain, appreciate and welcome the Red Cross in this humane work. I have met a number of prominent mine managers, higher officials of the coal companies, and physicians on this trip. I have also received a number of letters from physicians in West Virginia where I visited in May, telling me of the First Aid Corps that had been started after the Red Cross' visit. The doctor's letters are interesting, they asking for information of how to carry on the work, about literature, materials, etc. I also think that I have succeeded in getting some influential men interested, such as Captain William Nelson Page, President of the West Virginia Coal Operators' Association; Mr. McKell, of Glen Jean, W. Va., manager of the McKell estate, one of the largest land holding interests in the State; Mr. W. R. Johnson, a large coal land owner, with extensive mining interests, and Mr. John Laing, chief mine inspector of the State. I scarcely ever hold a meeting but what some one tells me afterwards of an accident where, if they had known how to do this or that as they do now, a man's limb or life could have been saved. I have exhibited the teaching charts and the Red Cross' First Aid packet at all the meetings since I received them. I have given a sample packet to a number of physicians and mining men, and I think they will order some of them for the equipment of their First Aid Corps. As soon as they are ready, I desire to have a sample teaching outfit, as the physicians are making inquiries in regard to what to have in carrying on this work.

ADDITIONAL WEST VIRGINIA AND VIRGINIA

Glen White, W. Va.: July 12th. I arrived here at 2 p. m.; met Dr. A. W. Brown and General Manager Mr. E. E. White. This is a new camp, only about a year old, and they have had only two fatal and three serious accidents so far. Held meeting in the church. The attendance was mostly mine officials, headed by Mr. White, the General Manager. The men showed marked interest, and I succeeded in starting an organization, but do not know whether it will live or not, as much will depend upon the doctor. Attendance, 50.

Slab Fork, W. Va.: July 13th. Left Glen White at 9:30. Got to Slab Fork at 12, where I interviewed Mr. Gaston Carpenter, superintendent, and Dr. W. E. Shepherd, but as the mines were not working very well could not arrange a meeting, but went over the benefits of the First Aid Corps with the doctor.

Pocohontas, Va.: July 14th. Came over here from Bluefield to arrange a meeting at some future date, as I had received no reply from my letter addressed to Mr. James E. Jones. I was unfortunate and could neither see Mr. Jones nor any of the officials.

Bluefield, W. Va.: July 15th. Wrote several letters to superintendents and managers of coal companies in this (Pocohontas) field, Tug River and Clinchfield coal fields, asking if they could not arrange dates for a First Aid meeting.

Red Jacket, W. Va.: July 19th. Left Welch at 10 a. m.; got to Matewan at 12:30, walked up the hollow two miles to Red Jacket; saw General Manager John Sluss, and Superintendent A. J. Collins, whose idea of the Red Cross work was very hazy, and I enlightened them on the subject, and they expressed regret at not understanding the character of the work, and said they could have arranged the meeting if they had realized the benefits of this work before. Interviewed the company doctor, Dr. H. C. Goings, at Matewan with indifferent success.

Note: While enroute to Red Jacket I met Mr. A. H. Moore, president of the War Eagle Coal Company, who was much interested in First Aid work. I explained our plans and gave him a folder. Said he would have his company physician take the matter up at once; also said he would write the Department in Washington.

Elk Horn, W. Va.: July 20th. Came down here this morning; interviewed Dr. J. B. Kirk, who has charge of several mines; seemed much interested; was sorry that Mr. Evans, General Manager of the Crozier Copany had not answered my letter. Had a pleasant visit with the doctor, and I think he will start something along First Aid lines in the near future. There are six large coal companies at this place.

Landgraff, W. Va.: July 21st. Got here at 3 p. m. Was met at the station and entertained at dinner by General Manager Mr. W. D. Ord. Held meeting in the parlors of the club house, and had representatives from the following companies: Empire, Keystone, Shawnee, Peerless, Eureka and Pulaski Coal & Coke Companies. Two doctors present, Drs. Clark and Killy. Dr. H. D. Hatfield intended to be at the meeting, but phoned he was detained. This is one of the model mining camps of this region. Mr. Ord is a very progressive and up to the minute mining man. I complimented him on the good sanitary conditions of the houses.

Note: July 22nd. I walked down to Eckman and interviewed Dr. Hatfield, who by the way, is State Senator for this District, and also Chief Surgeon for the Miners Hospital at Welch, and had a very pleasant interview. He was much interested and said if First Aid work was inaugurated in this coal field it would be the means of saving some lives and a great deal of pain and suffering. He promised to assist me in every way, and also to have his assistants, Dr. Hicks and Dr. McCutcheon of the hospital at Welch take the matter up with the various coal operators.

Welch, W. Va.: July 22nd. Near Welch there are several large railway construction camps, which I visited. I also met the contractors, Mr.

Vaughn and Messrs. Boxley and Carpenter, telling them of the Red Cross' First Aid campaign, and making them see, I think, what good would come out of a trained corps in their various camps; also telling them of our First Aid material, boxes, First Aid packets, etc. They seemed somewhat interested.

Gary, W. Va.: July 23rd. Arrived here at 10:30 a. m.; met Colonel Edward O'Toole, General Manager, and the chief engineer, Mr. Everson, and after a very pleasant interview was turned over to the chief physician, Dr. R. V. Shanklin, and we spent the afternoon in going over this model mining plant. This is a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation, who in all their mining camps are not only doing everything to prevent accidents by safety devices, but if accidents do happen want to be prepared with trained men and materials to prevent complications and unnecessary deaths. At this place they have a mining school in which some months ago First Aid work was started, but unfortunately it was dropped, and as Colonel O'Toole and the doctor remarked, our coming would be the means of starting it up again. I held a meeting in the school building in the evening, at which the superintendents and mine foremen from ten mines were present, some of them coming twelve miles. I gave a talk and demonstration as at other places; the men intensely interested, gave a hearty vote of thanks to the Red Cross and myself after the meeting was over. Colonel O'Toole gave a short talk to the men in which he put up to the superintendents that First Aid work should from now on be a part of the mining company. Dr. Darlington of New York, had just preceded me in this camp on a tour of investigation of the sanitary conditions, and his work was spoken of by Dr. Shanklin. Three of his seven assistants were present, namely: Drs. C. T. Perrin, F. B. Quincy, J. M. Bell. A splendid meeting. Attendance, 125.

Welch: July 25th. Visited the hospital today, also the local physicians, who have more or less mining practice in this neighborhood. Their names are Drs. Daniels, Hall, and J. K. Kell. The latter has the practice of the railroad camps near here.

Berwind, W. Va.: July 26th. Arrived here at 2:40 p. m.; had a pleasant reception from Dr. J. L. McCarthy, chief surgeon of the Berwind White Coal Company, who was much interested in First Aid Work. In fact, he had made an effort to start it about a year ago. Wanted me to give a meeting here; said he would arrange for it any time I could find it convenient. I promised tentatively to do it on my way back from Tennessee. This is another model mining camp of four hundred houses, with excellent sanitary conditions.

Switchback, W. Va.: July 27th. Arrived here at 3 p. m. Was met by Mr. Turley, Mr. Jones' private secretary, and entertained at dinner by Mr. Jones. We held a meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Had a fairly good representation from the mines in this district. The following doctors present: Dr. Peters, chief surgeon, and Drs. J. B. Lucas and S. W. Hill, assistants. Several of the gentlemen present including Mr. James E. Jones made remarks endorsing the Red Cross' philanthropic and humane campaign. Mr. R. S. Ord of the Elk Horn Coal Company, requested me after the meeting, if it were possible, when I came back from Tennessee to give a meeting to his employees, which I will try and do if possible. A splendid meeting. Attendance, 75.

Note: July 28th. Mr. Jones placed Mr. Frank E. King, superintendent,

at my disposal, and we visited the Lick Branch Mines, where somewhat over a year ago there were 118 men killed by an explosion. We went inside, and saw the men working. The mine seems in excellent condition.

Pocohontas, Va.: July 28th. Came over here via Bluefield, arriving at 3:30, Mr. James E. Jones accompanying me. Held meeting in the opera house. Had several other companies besides the Pocohontas Companies represented. Three doctors present: Dr. J. T. Heller, chief surgeon, and Drs. L. J. Stump and Thompson. The audience seemed intensely interested, and the superintendent, A. J. King, made some remarks afterward endorsing this work, and saying that he would insist on an organization in the near future. Had a long talk with Mr. Jones after the meeting and think great good will come out of my getting him interested, as he is the leading coal man in this region. Attendance, 200.

Dante, Va.: July 29th. Left Pocohontas at 5:30 a. m., and arrived at St. Paul at 12:30, phoned over to Mr. Rone, General Manager, who said that he had not arranged any meeting, so I did not think it any use to walk over there four miles. I met Mr. Rone's son, and went over the work with him; he did not show much interest, so I do not think this company cares much about the work, as they did not see fit to answer a letter I wrote them from Welch on the 20th telling them of my coming.

Norton and Dorchester, Va.: July 30th. Got to Norton at 12 o'clock. Walked over the mountain three miles to Dorchester. Could not see the General Manager, Mr. Esser, or his assistant, Mr. McDonald, as they were away. I saw both physicians, Dr. R. E. Carr and Dr. R. L. Eltinge, who regretted very much that they had not known of my letter written to the general manager on the 20th about a meeting, and said if I possibly could come that way on my return trip that they would arrange a meeting at Norton and get all the coal companies in this district to send representatives to it. I gave them a partial promise.

Middlesboro, Va.: July 31st. I arrived here last night at 11 o'clock, spending the day and leaving at 3:30 for Knoxville, where I expect to arrive at 6:30.

REMARKS.

When I first entered this region I was rather discouraged, having received no replies to the twelve or fifteen letters which I had written, but the interest, assistance and co-operation shown by Mr. W. D. Ord at Land Graff, Colonel Edward O'Toole at Gary, and Mr. J. E. Jones at Switchback and Pocohontas, I think made up for the seeming lack of interest in the other places. This work being new and unheard of in this region, I think somewhat explains the lack of interest and the dormant attitude of some of the managers. The pressing invitations to come back and give meetings at Berwind, Elkhorn and Dorchester also show that I have succeeded in stirring up some permanent interest. At the five meetings I held there was a total attendance of five hundred and fifty. I also visited seven other places where I know meetings were held. The total number of doctors I met was 29; the names of which are detailed in the body of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. SHIELDS,

Field Representative First Aid Department American Red Cross.

FIRST AID WORK OF THE T. C. I. COMPANY

IN all the mining districts of the world today, there is no question receiving more careful thought and scientific consideration than that of safety precautions in all its branches, and much good has already developed therefrom, which will prove of lasting benefit.

One splendid outcome of this movement, which has proved of great economic value, both in finance and humanity, is the organization and promotion of first aid to the injured corps among the practical workers of the mines. This work, begun in England in 1880, has spread throughout the world, and is fast becoming a recognized necessity in all industrial centers. Especially is their importance realized in the mining districts, and the operators are rapidly awakening to the fact of their need and value.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is the first to take up this work in the South, and already their organized corps have proved of untold value not only to their own company, but to others as well at the time of mine disasters, several of which have occurred quite recently.

Mr. George Gordon Crawford, president of the T. C. I. Company, and Mr. Edward H. Coxe, the general superintendent, are especially interested in the first aid work, and are sparing no effort or expense to further its development.

In 1907 a class of eighteen miners who work in the mines owned by the T. C. I. R. R. Co. was organized for emergency relief work at Wylam, Ala., by Dr. W. S. Rountree, who instructed the men by lectures and practical illustrations, based upon teachings of modern surgical practice and common sense, omitting as far as possible technical terms and elaborate details, but giving careful drill in the importance of prompt assistance, careful handling and rapid work.

This was the first corps of its kind ever organized in the South, and they work with the precision of a machine in time of trouble. The number has been greatly added to, and many of its original members are at the head of first aid corps in other coal fields.

Through the successful assistance of this first organized corps, the officials of the T. C. I. & R. R. Company became greatly interested in the movement, and foresaw wonderful possibilities for a thoroughly organized chain of corps stationed throughout their entire mine holdings.

With this object in view, the general superintendent, Mr. Coxe, began a systematic organization, and Dr. M. J. Shields was brought into the district to assist in perfecting the arrangements along practical lines. As a result, the company now has emergency relief boxes placed in different parts of its mines; a splendidly equipped hospital emergency car kept on a convenient side track connected with one of the electric plants of the company; four additional sets of rescue apparatus, and a rapidly increasing chain of well-trained relief corps throughout their mining districts in both Tennessee and Alabama.

On May 21 of this year Mr. Coxe arranged for a competitive drill to be held in the Chamber of Commerce at Birmingham, and a handsome banner was offered by him, in the name of the company, for the best corps work. In addition the National Red Cross Society offered four bronze medals for the best individual work.

Corps from Blossburg, Pratt City, Blocton, Blue Creek, Wylam, Ala., and Whitewell, Tenn., each represented by four picked men, competed, demonstrating work along various lines of accident.

Dr. John D. S. Davis, Dr. D. F. Tally and Dr. E. M. Prince, three prominent surgeons of Birmingham, served as judges, and they awarded the banner

FIRST AID BAND OF T. C. I. CO., OF WYLAM, ALA. TOP ROW, READING FROM LEFT—EARNEST MOTT, JOHN GIBSON, JAMES BROWN, JOHN RUTLEDGE, JOE HOSKINS, ANGUS BROWN, HUGH GUTHRIE, TOM LOGAN, JOE WASLEY, JOHN M'CRORIE (LEADER OF BAND), WILL PURVIS, WM. PHILLIPS, HUGH LYNCH, ROBERT RUVERALL. BOTTOM ROW, READING FROM LEFT—DR. W. S. ROUNTREE, PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE T. C. I. CO. MINES DIVISION NO. 2, WYLAM; J. M. M'HUGH, SUPT. DIVISION NO. 2, T. C. I. CO. MINES; DR. F. W. M'DONALD, CO-PHYSICIAN T.C. I. CO. MINES; H. M. M'PARLAND, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DIVISION NO. 2. IN CENTER BOTTOM ROW—HUGH M'CRORIE, MASCOT.

WINNING TEAM AND PRIZE BANNER WON BY FIRST AID TEAM OF WYLAM, BELONGING TO DIVISION NO. 2 OF T. C. I. COMPANY. TOP ROW, READING FROM LEFT—DR. FRED W. M'DONALD, FAUNTZ VERCHOT, MILT CRAIN, HUGH GUTHRIE, HUGH LYNCH, ANGUS BROWN, DR. W. S. ROUNTREE. BOTTOM ROW, REPRESENTING INJURED MEN—TOM GIBSON, WM. ROBERTS, JAMES DARR, JR.

to the Wylam corps for best team work, while the four Red Cross medals were awarded to the four men of the same team for best individual work.

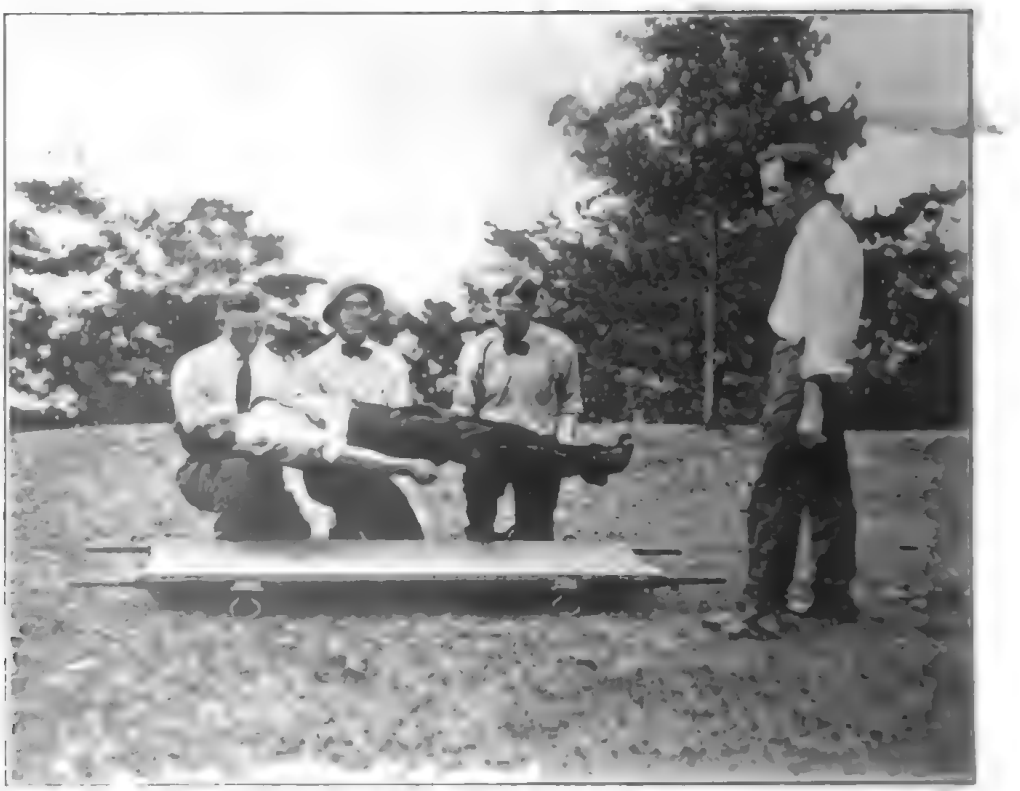
It was the Wylam team which, accompanied by Mine Superintendent J. M. McHugh and Dr. F. W. McDonald, responded so quickly and did such effective rescue work at Mulga, Ala., when the explosion occurred there the last of April, and it was the same corps which, with Mr. McHugh and Dr. Rountree, were first among the rescue party at Palos when the fearful explosion occurred there early in May, which cost nearly one hundred lives.

Neither mine was operated by the T. C. I. Company, but their hospital car was offered in each case, and promptly rushed to the scene of the accident, with the first aid corps as volunteer rescuers, who for days worked with such magnificent heroism and endless energy under the direction of Dr. Rountree and Mr. McHugh.

This corps has become one of the greatest sources of civic pride to the town of Wylam. It is composed of men of brain and talent as well as of muscle, and has a splendidly equipped band among its members, whose uniforms were presented by the merchants of Wylam, and the citizens have erected a spacious band stand, where open air concerts are frequently furnished.

The head officials of other large companies operating in the district have begun to realize the effective work being done by the Tennessee Company, which will doubtless develop widespread result in organization along broad lines.—*The Dixie Manufacturer.*

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.



LOADING PATIENT ON STRETCHER. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

LOADING PATIENT ON STRETCHER. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

SPLINTING FRACTURES OF ARM. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

DRESSING FRACTURE OF JAW. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

CARRYING PATIENT. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

NURSING DEPARTMENT

THE principal work of the recently created "Red Cross Nursing Service" has been, and will be for some time, the organization of State and local committees. Though ordinarily little effective work along the lines of organization can be reasonably expected during the summer months, most gratifying and encouraging progress has been made. The members of the National Committee since their appointment have been active in the organization of State committees, and a number of the State committees have energetically taken up the formation of local committees, whose principal function is the enrollment of competent nurses. While some of these local committees have been already active in the actual enrollment of nurses, many others have requested and been furnished with ample supplies of stationery and blank forms, with the express purpose of beginning activities in the early autumn. A genuine and promising interest is manifested in every quarter, and there is every reason to believe that a large corps of the best trained nurses of the country will be, at no very distant day, enrolled for Red Cross service.

State committees have been organized in California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT NEW POLICIES AFFECTING RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS.

DESIGN IN ONE COLOR OF 1910 RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL.

THE American Red Cross has made certain important changes in policy in handling its Christmas Seals (formerly called stamps) for the season of 1910. These changes are intended to increase the amount of money available for anti-tuberculosis work in the United States and also to bring the Red Cross into closer relations with the specialized associations engaged in anti-tuberculosis work throughout the country.

Mr. John A. Kingsbury, President of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, has addressed a letter to the members of that organization, in which the new policies affecting the Red Cross Christmas Seal are so well stated that the letter is reproduced here for the information of readers of the BULLETIN. The letter is as follows:

"DEAR SIR: I am sure you will be interested to learn of an important decision which has just been reached by the American Red Cross in regard to the Christmas Stamp campaign for the season of 1910. The Red Cross has decided to reduce its percentage for the cost of furnishing stamps, advertising matter, and other publicity material from 20 per cent, which was the charge made last year, to 12½ per cent. Moreover, the Red Cross has determined, in the event that this 12½ per cent produces any profit, to give half of the net profits of this year's Christmas Stamp sale to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"This new policy of the American Red Cross has been discussed at length by the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, which body you will recall was organized in Washington last May during the annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. On the following conditions the Executive Committee pledged itself to do all in its power to induce the secretaries of tuberculosis organizations not to put independent Christmas Stamps in the field, but to adopt and support the National Red Cross Stamp:

"1. That the Red Cross reduce its percentage to what will reasonably insure that society against loss.

"2. That the Red Cross agree, in the event that a profit be made from the sale of stamps on the new basis, to turn over one-half of this profit to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

"I think you will agree that the Red Cross has fulfilled the conditions. While it is probable that some profit may be made from the sale of Christmas

Stamps on this new basis, especially if substantially all organizations use the Red Cross Stamp, the profit surely will not be an extremely large one. Indeed, when one-half of the net proceeds are turned over to the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the residue, I take it, will scarcely more than pay the Red Cross for the services of its force in handling this campaign, as this item has not been included heretofore in the statement of the expenses of the Christmas Stamp campaign. If on this 12½ per cent basis, after returning to the National Association 50 per cent of the net proceeds, the Red Cross should make more than would be a just reimbursement for their services, doubtless it would be scarcely more than what would amount to a fair insurance for having taken the risk. Therefore, it may be said that practically all the money raised by the Christmas Stamp will be devoted to tuberculosis work.

"It is understood, of course, that regardless of whether or not the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis or the Red Cross make any profits on the sale of the Red Cross Stamps, local associations handling the Red Cross Stamp this year will retain 87½ per cent (gross) of the amount received from the sale of the stamps and that, as last year and the year before, the Red Cross will furnish all stamps and advertising matter.

"Furthermore, I think we will all agree that the American Red Cross is in a position to produce and distribute the stamp on a wholesale basis at a very much smaller cost than any one of us could turn out an independent stamp. Indeed, I do not believe that even those of us in the larger States, where we would no doubt use some millions of stamps, would undertake to furnish the stamps and all advertising matter to local societies at less than 12½ per cent of the gross receipts from the sale.

"There is another reason, however, for our uniting on the Red Cross Stamp which in my judgment is perhaps more important than any which I have yet mentioned, viz., the fact that the life of the Christmas Stamp, as a revenue producing scheme, is dependent largely upon the prestige attached to a single stamp. Naturally we all would have preferred to have had a *Double* Red Cross Stamp, but since the Red Cross Stamp is the one which has been generally adopted, it seems to me we should endeavor to preserve its life by using it and by exerting all of our influence to discourage the use of imitations.

"What I have just said is not based on theory: it is the history of former stamp crazes in this and other countries. The Red Cross Stamp has been a good revenue producer. If we unite upon it, it ought to continue to be a means of raising considerable money for several years to come. On the other hand, if independent stamps spring up this year from all quarters of the country, I fear that little money will be made as a result of the sale of the stamps and that this may be the last year of the stamp as a revenue producer. Moreover, a multiplication of stamps will produce needless confusion in the postal department, and the use of such stamps is likely to be forbidden. As you are doubtless aware, the postal authorities have already issued regulations which will require a change in the nature of the stamp, and no doubt had it not been for the prestige of the American Red Cross the use of the stamp would have been forbidden altogether.

"For the reasons above stated, the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries ventures to express the hope that all tuberculosis organizations in the country will this year join enthusiastically in making the Red Cross Christmas Stamp a great source of revenue to the local, State and national campaigns against tuberculosis. The Executive Committee hopes that no independent stamps will be in the field, and it trusts

that in taking this action, and in writing this letter, it has the hearty support and co-operation of the Secretaries of all Tuberculosis Associations and Committees.

"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
"President."

Before this number of the BULLETIN reaches its readers, plans for the sale of Christmas Seals will be in full swing in every section of the country. It is expected that fully one thousand agencies will sell the Seals in 1910. The Red Cross began preparing for a record-breaking season last spring, and is prepared to supply Seals and attractive advertising matter in any required quantities on short notice to approved agents. The extremely effective and extensive publicity department of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will cooperate closely with the Red Cross in carrying the Seal campaign into every community in the country.

NOTES

BEIRUT, SYRIA, CHAPTER.

"The American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

"GENTLEMEN: Your communication of April 25th to Hon. G. Bie Ravndal, American Consul General, and Chairman of the Beirut, Syria, Chapter, American National Red Cross, has been handed to me for reply, as Mr. Ravndal is just starting for Europe on furlough.

"In regard to the needs of the northern field for further relief, I would say that information has been received from Marash and Aintab which led to the sending of $112 to each of these places from our available relief funds last week.

"We would have been glad to have increased this amount and to have remembered Hadjin with a similar remittance, but our funds did not admit of such a course.

"A letter just received from Hadjin makes mention of the great need that exists among the people for food, and that for the want of something better many of the peasants are reduced to the necessity of boiling grass in order to obtain nourishment. The missionaries who have the relief work in hand claim that $3,000 would hardly suffice to meet all the needs; yet at present they have only about $250.

"Both at Aintab and Marash thousands have had to be fed for some time past. The conditions in these three centers seem to make themselves felt not so much among the Armenian Christians as among the Moslem population, which feels the pressure of hunger in particular. This is not at all surprising, as we had similar conditions after the massacres sixteen years ago. The Moslems are practically reaping the destruction they have sown. I have it from the very best of authority that in Aintab alone some 90 Moslem girls have been sold as servants and otherwise to the more wealthy classes in Aleppo and Egypt in order to provide food for their relatives.

"In a general way it must be conceded that conditions in the north are *very* much improved, and that the relief work has tided many not only over the most difficult period which followed the massacre, but it has enabled many to take courage and be dependent on their own efforts.

"If the American National Red Cross could make an appropriation of $500 I can assure you that the money could be put to good use in meeting some of the many urgent needs which come to our attention from time to time, as Aintab and Marash, so Hadjin, I think, should receive some financial aid.

"Enclosed you will find a statement of my accounts to date, which will enable you to see what our resources are.

"In explanation of the grant of T. L. 75 which we made to Adana, I wish to add that as a Red Cross Chapter we naturally take a deep interest in the furtherance of the hospital work at Adana, which we may justly claim had its inception by the sending of doctors and nurses from Beirut to Adana at the time of the recent massacres, under Red Cross auspices.

"The hospital is now being fully equipped, and the grant which we made will be applied to procure a permanent outfit of surgical instruments, thus

identifying the Red Cross in a permanent way with the future of that much-needed work.

"As Mr. Ravndal is away, any remittances which you may wish to send by cable or otherwise should be addressed to me.

"I have the honor to be,
"Yours very sincerely,
"E. G. FREYER,
"Treasurer."

"MARASH, May 13th, 1910.

"DEAR MR. FREYER: I thank you very heartily for your gift of T. L. 25, just received. I enclose receipt.

"It would be hard to exaggerate the need in this district, though I am happy to be able to add that a good deal of relief is coming in. The Government is giving T. L. 1,000 as a loan to Zeitoun. We have four committees at work in Marash, Zeitoun and other parts of this region assisting about 20,000 people, not giving much to anyone, but keeping body and soul together. As far as possible we give work, chiefly road-making, and pay wages. It is encouraging to see how much more grateful the people are for this than for pure charity.

"With cordial greetings and gratitude,
"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) F. W. MACALLUM."

An appropriation of $500 was made from the Contingent Relief Fund and sent through the State Department to Mr. Freyer.

Since February, besides the gift of over $300 for surgical instruments for the Adana Hospital, the Chapter sent over $250 for drugs to Kessab and for food to Marash and Aintab.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who died last August in Washington, was associated for many years with the American Red Cross. She was one of the most earnest supporters of its reorganization in 1905, knowing from her own personal experience the great need of this reorganization. In 1902 Mrs. Foster attended the Seventh International Red Cross Conference at St. Petersburg as one of the delegates from the United States. The American Red Cross desires to express to the family of Mrs. Foster its deep appreciation of her valuable assistance during its labors for reorganization and of her ever constant aid and interest in its work and progress.

"DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, CENSUS BUREAU,
"WASHINGTON, July 7, 1910.

"Your Association having been so generous in supplying the rest rooms in this Bureau with iron cots, sheets, etc., it has been suggested that you might also supply for the use of Census Annex No. 2 a light, inexpensive stretcher for the purpose of carrying persons from the rooms on different floors to the sick room in that building. We have already had occasion to carry persons from the rooms on different floors to the sick room who were affected with fainting spells, heart failure, and similar diseases, and it is possible that similar cases will occur in the future.

"I express to you the thanks of the many employees of the Bureau for the equipment your Association has already donated for the use of the Bureau.

"Very respectfuly,
VOLER V. VILES,
Chief Clerk."

The District Chapter promptly supplied the desired stretcher.

"AMERICAN LEGATION, REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA,
"SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, June 18, 1910.

"I have just received the fourth box of clothes sent by the Washington Red Cross. It has been my intention from the first to write but I have been very much occupied; disposing of the five thousand dollars sent by the Red Cross, having the thirty-five houses built, etc., etc. I was more than glad to get the clothes; these poor people *fought* for them! It is all very sad. Many small towns could send boxes of clothes, blankets, etc., but they have not. They have their own local charities, no doubt. The shocks continue; there was a strong one last Wednesday. Please let me thank you in the name of the poor people who have been helped with the money and clothes you have sent them. They are most grateful.

"G. L. MONROE, JR."

RHODE ISLAND.

In the death of the Rt. Rev. Wiliam N. McVickar, Vice-President of the Rhode Island Red Cross State Board, the Society has lost a deeply valued friend and supporter. Ever since the Red Cross was organized in the State by the late Mr. John C. Pegram, Bishop McVickar has been one of its State officers. His strong, broad and sympathetic nature gave him an earnest interest in Red Cross work, an interest that will be greatly missed. To his family the American Red Cross extends its sincerest sympathy while expressing its deep appreciation of his kindly assistance.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Red Cross has two naval ambulances or hospital ships and is prepared in case of need to place a third in commission. The Austrian Government shares with the Society the expense of maintaining these ships.

BULGARIA.

Last year the Bulgarian Red Cross celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation which occurred only five years after Bulgaria became an independent kingdom—this was two years after the American Red Cross was first organized and two years before that of Japan was created. Hardly organized it was precipitated into active service by war with Servia. The Society being in its infancy there was need of outside aid and an appeal was made to the International Committee. This Committee promptly issued to the other Societies a circular in which M. Moynier called attention to the fact of the solidarity of the Red Cross. His call was immediately answered. Sanitary Corps were sent by the Red Cross from Austria, England, Germany, Russia, Roumania, Hesse, Hungary, and Switzerland. Besides this aid contributions amounting to $27,000 were given. Thanks to the Red Cross spirit during the entire war the Societies of Servia and Bulgaria never ceased to maintain excellent relations. Not only was information in regard to the wounded and prisoners exchanged, but the Servian being the older and better organized

Society sent 64 boxes of bandages and medical supplies to the Bulgarian Red Cross.

The municipality of Sofia presented land to the Bulgarian Red Cross and in 1888 a building was erected for its offices and supply depot. The Society contributed $1,200 for the fire victims at Kotel in 1894, expended $24,000 for the flood sufferers in 1897 and 1898, sent $1,000 to the Greek Red Cross during the Turkish-Greek war and during the Russo-Japanese war sent a medical corps to the Far East to give assistance there.

FRANCE.

An appeal has been made to the French Red Cross to establish in the towns and cities near army posts soldiers' clubs where the men when off duty can find healthy recreation without the temptations offered by the dens of vice that are apt to grow up around these army posts.

GERMANY.

The German Red Cross has lately celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its President's, Baron Knesebeck's, association with its work. On the part of the American Red Cross we desire to offer to our sister Society our congratulations on the long and faithful service in the interest of the Red Cross given by Baron Knesebeck and to extend to this most devoted and efficient officer our best wishes both for himself and for the Society of which he is the able head.

The German Red Cross and the Insurance companies which insure against accident are co-operating for the public good. The trained personnel of the former in rendering first aid in case of accidents is of great practical value to these Insurance Companies, and they are willing to aid in providing the resources necessary to extend the first aid instructions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Rothschild as President of the British Red Cross Counsel presented to Queen Alexandra, the President of the British Red Cross, the condolences addressed to her by the International Red Cross Committee on the death of King Edward VII and for which the Queen expressed her gratitude.

The British Red Cross is making rapid progress, many new chapters having lately been organized. At the time of the late King's funeral the St. Johns Ambulance Association of the British Red Cross established 35 relief stations with a personnel of 1163, physicians, stretcher bearers, and nurses. This army of First Aid rendered assistance in 6,014 cases.

ITALY.

The Italian Red Cross has extended its anti-malarial campaign into Sicily and in 1909 24,564 persons received treatment with most gratifying results. A sanitarium was also established for the care of chronic cases.

THE NETHERLANDS.

In a letter notifying the International Committee of his resignation as secretary of the Red Cross of the Netherlands because of advanced age, M. Vervloet says: "For us all old age arrives and man passes away. But your work will remain, carrying its device, 'Charity Amidst Arms,' across the centuries with the rush of ever youthful devotion. It will follow its blessed way across the fields of battle as long as wars shall torture mankind and threaten the existence and the future of nations."

NORWAY.

The Norwegian Red Cross is actively engaged in raising funds for a nurses' home and school at Christiana.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has lately sent Professor Rein of the Russian Red Cross into southern Russia to investigate into the serious conditions existing there because of the cholera. It is even reported that children are starving there because of the death of the adults in the population.

SPAIN.

Th Spanish Red Cross under the presidency of the Marquis de Polevieja has increased the number of its chapters from 20 to 500. During the celebration of the return of the troops fromMelilla last January the Red Cross maintained seven Relief stations and three ambulances.

SWITZERLAND.

Besides the five schools for training nurses wihch receive some government assistance the Swiss Red Cross entirely maintains three other institutions for a like purpose. The Federal Chamber has voted for the project of the Federal Counsel to provide for the construction by the Red Cross of a training school for men nurses.

The annual meeting of the Society, attended by 183 delegates, was held at Lucerne in May. Exhibitions of Relief column work were successsfully given. Just at the close of an eloquent address by Dr. Stocker given on the historic field of Gutli a sudden roar of thunder seemed vigorously to emphasize his appeal for a better realization of the device, "Charity Amidst Arms," and a more vigilant love of country.

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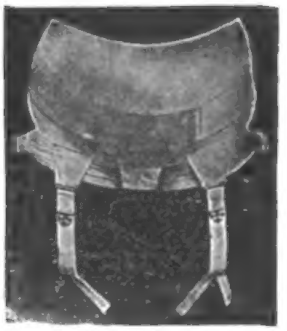

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